The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1873. NUMBER 34.

INSURANCE.

surance Company
OF
ORTH AMERICA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ORGANIZED A. D. 1794.
h Assets - - - $3,276,738.91

SPRINGFIELD
E AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPY
OF MASS.
pital & Surplus $1,070,742.01

ROYAL INS. CO.,
OF LIVERPOOL.
sets - - - - - $12,105,855.70
Losses Paid by Above Companies
amount to over
Fifty Million Dollars.

C. H. CASE,
Agent and Manager,
160 Washington-st.

GIFT CONCERT.
Grandest Scheme Ever Known.
Fourth Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
UBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
2,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.
$250,000 for $50.
The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,
Wednesday, December 3, 1873.
Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.
At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical entertainment ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of
$1,500,000,
divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.
LIST OF GIFTS.
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....17,500
10 Cash Gifts, $10,000 each.... 100,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each.... 150,000
50 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each.... 50,000
80 Cash Gifts, 500 each.... 40,000
100 Cash Gifts, 400 each.... 40,000
150 Cash Gifts, 300 each.... 45,000
250 Cash Gifts, 200 each.... 50,000
325 Cash Gifts, 100 each.... 32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each.... 550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH,
amounting to.....$1,500,000
The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; $25 Shares for $1,000.00; 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 575 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. No discount on less than $50.00 worth of Tickets at a time.
Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
We have no agency at Chicago, and orders will have to be sent direct to the home office at Louisville.

WATCHES.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square, New York,
10 Grand Quai, Geneva,
In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM-WINDERS, offer a full assortment of COMPLICATED
WATCHES,
COMPRISING
CHRONOGRAPHS, MARKING FIFTH SECONDS
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT SECONDS.
CHRONOGRAPHS, WITH SPLIT AND INDEPENDENT FIFTH SECONDS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND FIVE MINUTES,
REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND MINUTES.
SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, STRIKING HOURS AND QUARTERS.
CALENDAR WATCHES, SHOWING DAY OF WEEK AND MONTH, AND CHANGES OF THE MOON.

VELVET RIBBONS.
Black Velvet Ribbons
Eagle A. S. Brand.
PASSAVANT & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, 222 & 224 Church-st., N. Y.

WANTED.
WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
197 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

WANTED.
An old-established Life Insurance Company will pay a moderate salary to one or two men of unexceptionable character to solicit business in this city. Address SOLICITOR, Tribune office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
COPARTNERSHIP.
A. W. Cox has this day bought out the interest of Andrew McFarn, of the firm of Davis, McFarn & Co., wood dealers, doing business at 91 South Canal-st. The business will be continued under the firm name of DAVIS, COX & CO.
Chicago, Sept 22, 1873.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore known as D. S. Whitehall, W. C. Van Doren & John Hoff, is this day dissolved. All accounts owing said firm must be paid to D. S. WHITEHALL, 66 State-st.
Chicago, Sept. 22, 1873.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.
INTER-STATE
Industrial Exposition
OF CHICAGO.
Grand Formal Opening
ON
Thursday Evening, Sept. 25, 1873.
The Executive Committee have the pleasure to announce the completion of all preparatory arrangements for the First Annual Exhibition of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.
The building, which is the largest and best structure of its class on this continent, has been finished with the greatest care in all details, and the entries now made and mostly placed give undoubted assurance that, in variety, magnitude, interest, and value, the Exhibition itself will far excel any heretofore held in the new world.
The formal opening will take place in accordance with the following
PROGRAMME:
POTTER PALMER, Esq., President, in the Chair.
MUSIC—National Airs.
Chicago Exposition Grand March, composed for the occasion by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman.
Address and delivery of the Building to the Board of Directors by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, N. S. Bouton, Esq.
Response and acceptance on behalf of the Board of Directors by Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, Vice-President.
MUSIC—Festival Overture, by Prof. Hoffman.
Addresses of Welcome by Hon. L. D. Bond, Mayor of Chicago, and His Excellency, John L. Beveridge, Governor of Illinois.
MUSIC—Potpourri from Martha—Flotow.
Address by Hon. John A. Logan, United States Senator.
MUSIC—National Potpourri—Heinicke.
Address by Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, United States Senator.
MUSIC—Galop Welcome—Faust.

VAAS & HOFFMAN'S BAND,
Composed of Forty Pieces, and conducted by Prof. Flodoard Hoffman, will furnish the Music for the Opening, and Daily during the Exposition.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION FOR THE OPENING.
ADULTS.....50 Cents
CHILDREN.....25 Cents
Entrance on Michigan-av., fronting on Adams-st. Exits, Michigan-av., near Monroe and Jackson-sts. Doors open at 7.

OFFICE OF THE EXPOSITION.
September 23, 1873.
Until the opening, Thursday Evening, no person will be admitted to the Exposition Building except exhibitors and their employes necessarily employed in fitting up.
JNO. P. REYNOLDS, Sec.
INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO, Sept. 23.
Stockholders failing to receive tickets to the "opening" by mail, will be supplied on application at the Secretary's office.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

WORSTEDS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.
MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
YARNS AND HOSIERY,
GLOVES AND MITTENS,
Ladies' Underwear and Fancy Goods.
BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,
Wholesale—117 Franklin-st.
Retail—68 State-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
EXPOSITION!
Our case of Boots and Shoes for the Exposition will be on exhibition to-day at our store,
50 & 52 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Bet. State-st. & Wabash-av.
BULLOCK BROS.

HOTEL.
IRVING HOUSE,
148 & 150 Wabash-av., Chicago.
First-Class Accommodations for 150 Guests.
Terms, $2.00 per Day.
Located in the centre of business, near Illinois Central, C., B. & Q., and M. C. Railroads.
R. L. CARHART, Proprietor.
H. H. WEST, Chief, formerly of the Old City Hotel and Richmond House.

GENERAL NOTICES.
INTER-STATE
INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
Extension of time until 12 m. Thursday, when the Exposition Building must be cleared. The Building will be lighted until 12 o'clock Wednesday night for benefit of Exhibitors.
JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Sec.

ICE. ICE. ICE.
Packers and Brewers wanting large quantities of Ice for the remainder of the season, can contract at low figures by calling on or addressing
CHAS. F. REMICK & CO.'S,
161 LaSalle-st.

JEWELRY.
EXPOSITION!
We have just opened new styles in Gold, Coral and Amethyst Sets, Rings, and Buttons, at unusually low prices.
N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE & MONROE-STS.

BANK STATEMENT.
Statement of the Condition
OF THE
PRAIRIE STATE
Loan and Trust Company,
At the Close of Business, Sept. 19, 1873.
RESOURCES.

Time loans on real estate		$362,960.12
Time loans mostly on collaterals		127,830.89
Demand loans on real estate	$ 40,885.50	
Demand loans, mostly on collaterals	52,820.07	93,705.57
Revenue Stamps	300.00	
Remittances	1,363.05	
Cash on hand and in National Banks	157,015.74	
Commercial National Bank Stock at cash value	30,000.00	
Cook County bonds	60,000.00	
United States bonds at cost	6,486.50	$255,165.29
Furniture and fixtures, including safes		5,807.75
Real estate (banking house)		111,119.09
Taxes paid		1,991.69
Expenses		3,733.33
		$962,313.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$150,000.00
Surplus fund	$ 7,500.00	
Undivided earnings	48,294.76	55,794.76
Commercial deposits	165,923.01	
Savings deposits	534,567.84	750,790.85
Certified checks		6,728.12
		$962,313.73

JAS. W. SCOVILLE, Cashier of the Chicago City Bank, President.
T. M. AVERY, Vice-President.
C. B. MEYER, Cashier.
I, Christian B. Meyer, Cashier of the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHRISTIAN B. MEYER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of September, 1873. CHARLES T. PAGE, Notary Public.

FINANCIAL.
Adam Smith & Son,
Bankers,
First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,
Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet, and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.
Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.
Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.
Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.
Interest credited, and accounts-current rendered monthly.
Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
McMULLEN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 105 WASHINGTON-ST.
We allow interest on Saving and Time Deposits at the following rates:
5 Per Cent per annum on all deposits remaining three months.
6 Per Cent per annum on all deposits remaining six months.
7 Per Cent per annum on certificates of deposit for one year.
8 Per Cent per annum on certificates of deposit for two years or more.
No interest on commercial accounts. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. McMULLEN BROTHERS.

KELLOGG, VOSWINKEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
94 LA SALLE-ST., CHICAGO.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Gold, Foreign Coins, &c., draw bills on London, Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort, and all other principal cities of Europe. Sell passage tickets and transact a general banking and collection business. Interest allowed on time and savings deposits.
A. W. KELLOGG, late Secretary of N. W. Mut'l Life Ins. Co., Milwaukee; late Vice-President of Republic Life Ins. Co., Chicago.
J. P. VOSWINKEL DORSHLEN, Consul of the Netherlands.

Money to Loan
On first-class Chicago property, at 9 and 10 per cent. Will buy first lien purchase money mortgages.
J. D. HARVEY,
124 LaSalle-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.
Paper Hangings,
BEDDING,
Window Shades, & Upholstery Goods,
AT
HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON'S,
(Successors to R. G. L. FAXON & CO.),
107 STATE-ST.,
Four doors south of Washington.

FOR SALE.
GLAZED AND COLORED
PAPER,
Of all Kinds, at Wholesale and Retail.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

GUNS.
Breechloaders, from $25. Other guns, from $5. All kinds ammunition. Rifle practice to order.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO.,
211 W

MILLINERY.
GRAND
FALL OPENING
OF
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
LACES,
ORNAMENTS,
STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET
Hats and Bonnets
Will be on exhibition at Hewes & Prescott's, 258 Wabash-av., on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next. Ladies should make a note of this as one of the events of the season, and bear in mind that this is the ONLY HOUSE in the city where
MILLINERY GOODS ARE RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
A General Invitation is extended to all.

FALL STYLES.
We are now prepared to offer to the Trade the most complete stock of New Styles in MILLINERY, PATTERN HATS, &c., ever displayed in this city.
D. WEBSTER,
270 & 272 Wabash-av.
All orders from the country will be filled at the lowest market values.

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.
THE
FIDELITY
SAFE
DEPOSIT VAULTS,
143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.
For absolute security, place your Money, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and other valuables in the VAULTS of the
FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK
AND
Safe Depository.
The Safe Deposit Vaults of this Institution are the strongest in the world, being built of Heavy Masonry, and lined with Hardened Steel Plates and Burglar Metal of immense thickness, a single door weighing four tons. These VAULTS withstood successfully the great CHICAGO FIRE, and are guarded by armed men day and night.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.

MUSICAL.
HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS.
SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
☞ These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.
A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.
Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

REAL ESTATE.
NORTH EVANSTON.
Beautiful Grove Lots 50 feet by 190 feet, for $600 and $800, on Monthly or Annual Payments. These Lots are located convenient to Depot, School, Stores, and Church, and are a safe and well paying investment.
SAMUEL POLKEY,
144 LaSalle-st.
FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.
264 feet on South Park Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., 264 feet south of Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
DR. T. W. BROPHY, Dentist,
Has removed to N. W. corner of State and Madison-sts. Room 5.

MEETINGS.
Masonic.
Chicago Chapter, No. 127 R. A. M. Special convocation this Wednesday evening, at 5 o'clock, in the hall, 251 Twenty-second-st., for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions cordially invited. By order of the M. E. H. P.
ELY SMITH, Secretary.
Attention, Sir Knights.
Special assembly of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Drill. By order of E. C. J. C. DICKERSON, Recorder.

A FRESH START.

Renewal of the Financial Excitement in Wall Street.

Failure of the Great Banking-House of Henry Clews & Co.

The Country Correspondents Draw for Over $200,000,000.

Further Aid Promised by the National Government.

The New York Banks to Issue $10,000,000 More Clearing-House Certificates.

Nine Millions of Bonds Bought by the Treasury Since Friday.

Suspension of Another Prominent Bank in Pittsburgh.

Interesting Interviews with Prominent New York Bankers.

Senator Morton and Ex-Secretary McCulloch on the Situation.

Construction of the Northern Pacific Road Indefinitely Suspended.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Wall street was quiet this morning, but it was the calm that invariably precedes a storm. There were no crowds in the street, no noise, none of the confusion which has served, in the two or three days past, to accelerate and increase the panic; but, underneath this apparent security, there was lurking a great danger, which may yet precipitate universal disaster. Men went to bed last night confident that the worst was over; they rose this morning confident in their security. The latest foreign advices helped to increase this confidence, for they spoke of no failures, though some distrust, and an easy market. All rejoiced to know that the London market was firmer, American securities undamaged, and that, while dealings on the Paris and Frankfort bourses were limited, rates were encouraging. The confidence of the Clearing-House Committee had inspired

CONFIDENCE EVERYWHERE.

Men felt that only rotten concerns must go by the board, and there was neither sympathy for these nor fear for the consequence of their suspension. It was known early that $10,000,000 of loan security, issued by the Clearing-House, had been absorbed; but it was also known that the Committee was ready to issue larger amounts if required. Still the ineffectiveness of $10,000,000, which soon became apparent, served at first to depress the street and influence the market disastrously.

Stock quotations in the street were better in every instance than they had been on the close of Saturday's operations on the Exchange, and, indeed, better than they were when the great break began on Friday morning, but still they were not so high as people had anticipated and the bulls had hoped.

Savings banks officials were in good spirits, and few runs were reported. The largest savings banks had paid out only insignificant amounts. Several strong savings banks had even declined to take advantage of the clause in their charter which allows them to refuse payment of drafts on their institutions, except after sixty days' notice.

In the Gold Room, the price for gold was placed at 112, a rate much lower than was expected to be established, and settlements were easy. Loans, however, were flat. The Stock Exchange remained closed, and this indication of common sense on the part of the brokers was most encouraging. There were many other circumstances that tended to make the morning bright and cheerful, and the prospect encouraging.

Reports from the Union Trust Company were much more favorable. It was asserted that the suspension had been needless, and the Directors were denounced as senseless. But the Receiver stated, wherever he could be heard and heeded, that everything good could be said of the Trust Company, and that all that was favorably said of it would be fulfilled.

Stock-brokers were much relieved by Jay Gould's settlement, through his brokers of 5,000 shares of stock at reasonable rates, which bankrupted nobody, and relieved everybody.

THE SKIES BECOME OVERCAST.

But, while there was all this cheerful outside appearance of the crisis which had seemed to be impending, and encouraged people to hope that the panic was over there were events occurring that showed how futile was the wish. Early in the morning, reports of the suspension of banks began to come in from all parts of the country. This news did not reach the general public until the afternoon, but bankers and brokers were early advised of and warned by it.

THE COUNTRY BANKS ALARMED.

It is known that every country bank with a balance to its credit in New York made drafts for it, so that the total aggregate country demand was $200,000,000. Such a demand was unprecedented, and not to be met. Upon many bankers the run was instantly and secretly begun. The crowds in the street were doing nothing to avert the impending disaster, saying nothing of that which was undermining and destroying many of the largest and best known banks in the city.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., IN DANGER.

Towards noon it became whispered that a run was being made upon Henry Clews & Co. The concern is one of those political combinations that have thrived, as Jay Cooke did several years ago, upon the favors of Government. Cooke & Co. were consumed, during war times, with inculculable patriotism for their country; their capital was furnished them from the aroused people, who were only too glad to pour their wealth into the public Treasury and save the country. Henry Clews & Co. have endeavored to achieve, in times of peace, a success similar to that gained by Cooke & Co. during war times.

THEIR RUIN EXCITES LITTLE SYMPATHY.

They have at last been overcome, and there is very little sympathy felt for them in their fall. The run on the Company was not made known to the public until about 2:30 p. m., when the doors of the bank were suddenly closed in the faces of the crowd without.

HOW GOVERNMENT HELPED CLEWS.

Clews had been sustained through the terrible runs of Friday and Saturday by Government. He had the pickings, and, you may add, the stealings, on Saturday, when the purchase of a million of bonds began. The greenbacks which Augustus Schell banged for at noon of Saturday, Henry Clews had at 10 o'clock on the same day, and Treasury greenbacks, still in Treasury packages, were piled up in his office to sustain the demand which were being made upon him. But the agitation and the pressure brought to bear upon the President and Secretary Richardson [illegible]

Clews in the midst of his trouble, and this afternoon he succumbed.

It is asserted that Clews paid out during the morning nearly $1,000,000 on demand, and then went about the "street" with mercantile paper endeavoring to raise more funds. But no man knows how his fellow-merchant stands, and the offer to pay 2 per cent a day —730 per cent a year—for loans upon good mercantile paper were laughed at.

CLEWS COULD REALIZE NOTHING

on doubtful railway securities which he held, nor anything upon worthless Georgia bonds, which he has led others into taking, and for which he was stuck about $1,000,000. He failed in every legitimate effort to raise money, and being without hope of further aid from the Government,

HE CLOSED HIS DOORS

at half past 2 o'clock, and went down unregretted, except by his noisy associates and fellow speculators. The result of the suspension of such a house could not but be depressing. All appear as excited to-night as they were on Saturday and Sunday. There is endless confusion, wild speculation, absurd proposals, loud threatenings, ominous prophecies. These indicate the clamor at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this evening, where the whole city seems congregated in condensed, compressed, confused agitation. The prospects for the morning are gloomy enough. There is depression everywhere; and yet it cannot be said that the actual financial situation in New York warrants this depression of the public.

AFTER THE FAILURE OF CLEWS

was announced, the city was flooded with a great many rumors, involving the credit of such men as Opdyke, Vermilye, Howe, and Macy, and others who are believed to be substantial and sound. That they have been hard pressed, there is little doubt; that they will go under, is not believed; but that to-morrow alone can decide. This sums up the situation as far as known.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

H. M'CULLOCH INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, a member of the London firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., was questioned yesterday relative to the report that the fiscal agency of the Navy Department in Europe had been removed from the house of which he was a member. He replied that there was no truth in the rumor. In response to the inquiry whether or not the London house was affected by the panic here, he said advices were of a most cheerful character. When he left London there was no suspicion that a financial revulsion was imminent. There seemed to be more disposition to practice economy on the part of Americans. Crops are abundant; there is a demand for them abroad of good prices; and trade is prosperous. Under these circumstances there was no ground whatever for expecting a disturbance in financial matters. Had he supposed there was a likelihood of such a contingency, he would have remained in London to attend to the business of the house there. He received

THE FIRST INTIMATION

of any disturbance when the steamer reached Quarantine, on Monday. He had scarcely recovered from the stunning effect of the unexpected news. He was asked whether he thought the present panic would become wide-spread and seriously affect the mercantile, as well as financial, community. Mr. McCulloch replied that he could see no reason why it should. The country was in good condition—if good crops and good prices for them could be taken as a criterion. Financial panics were always senseless. That of 1837, which caused such wide-spread ruin, and for a time brought business to a complete stand-still, began with the failure of the Ohio Life & Trust Company. There was no money to be had, and as a result there was a general suspension. William Lucas, one of the richest men in St. Louis, worth $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, failed because he could not raise $100,000. When the panic subsided, it was found that theatre was actually no reason for it. So it would probably be in this instance. Everything depended upon

THE MAINTENANCE OF CONFIDENCE.

The great trouble was that, in times like the present, men became frightened, and held on to all the available funds they possessed. In the present instance, the community was alarmed by the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Co., and the Warehouse and Security Company, and became distrustful of those houses and banks whose resources and credit were ample to meet ordinary requirements of business, or even to withstand a considerable run. Each one endeavored to prepare for the coming storm, and in this way precipitated the panic which was now taxing the emergencies of financiers. He could see no reason for its extending to the mercantile community, and disturbing and disarranging commerce. He counseled confidence in the resources of the country and in the ability of the greater portion of the mercantile community to pay its liabilities. Distrust and suspicion would aggravate and extend a calamity which could be avoided if the community acted wisely and discreetly.

MORE CONCERNING THE JAY COOKE FAILURE.

F. C. French, who has been appointed attorney in fact, to represent the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in this city, pending the arrangement of Jay Cooke & Co.'s business, stated yesterday that the report of Jay Cooke & Co.'s assets, and liabilities was not yet finished. The examination into accounts was going forward as rapidly as possible, and a statement would be made public in a few days at farthest. The question of resumption would also soon be settled.

AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

United States 5-20s were purchased at the Sub-Treasury yesterday to the amount of $205,200. Bonds were redeemed to the value of $1,000, and $82,000 were paid for interest. The banks drew on their greenback reserve, and presented certificates for redemption to the value of $1,200,000. There was a crowd at no time during the day, and Gen. Hillhouse said $20,000,000 could have been paid out if it had been demanded. He again declined to furnish the names of sellers of bonds for publication. The purchases for three days have amounted to $9,271,250. There is a marked difference between banks doing business for brokers and those transacting strictly mercantile business. Money was scarce everywhere, and discounts could not readily be obtained. The best commercial paper was offered at 2 per cent a day, but the money could not be had. W. K. Kitchen,

PRESIDENT OF THE PARK BANK,

told a reporter that calls on the bank were not very great from the city, as they paid large amounts only on certified checks from the Clearing-House, and the demand for loans was not so large as one might suppose. The demand from country banks, however, was simply enormous, and could not be met. The deposits in city banks belonging to country banks probably amounted to $200,000,000, which could not be raised in an hour. Banks haven't got it. They ought to have taken on Saturday the action they took on Monday, and it was a great mistake that they failed to do so.

To a customer, who called for a loan, the President said, "We will let you have the money as soon as we can; send around to your customers, and make them pay up. This is a good time to collect money."

GEO. L. COX,

President of the American Exchange Bank, said that his institution was not a brokers' bank, and demands for loans from the merchants were not greater than usual. The commercial world was not affected in the least, as yet; and he saw no reason why they need be. The out-of-town demand for money is always large at this season of the year, but larger now than usual, during the panic. Their deposits are small in proportion to their capital, and they are meeting demands from all comers. He looked upon the trouble as a stock-brokers' affair, which need not trouble outsiders. Stock-gamblers, he said, were drawing money from the banks, and stood ready with it in their pockets to buy up stocks, whenever they could put them down low enough.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,

President of the Metropolitan Bank, told a reporter that they did a strictly commercial business, and were not affected in any way by the panic. There was a great demand from out of town for money with which to move the crops. That was the cause of the trouble. "Our wealth in grain made us poor in currency; and, when Jay Cooke's failure created a sudden call for money in Wall street, it wasn't in the city. The wheat crop was never so large, nor the foreign demand so good. Every one was in a hurry to get his crop to sea, and his bank said $200,000 a day for five or six weeks. The demand had come, what increased, and some of the country bankers had gone wild. One bank was in a day or two ago, who had $10,000 on deposit and $60,000 in greenbacks in his pocket; and still he wanted to get a discount. Mr. Williams told him to go home, and cool off. The national currency, he said, is all out of the city. There is not probably more than one million, out [illegible]

[Continued on the [illegible]]

a million, in the banks. If they had all been paying out gold, they would have been compelled to suspend. Great trouble was caused by large amounts of worthless railroad bonds and stocks in the market.

AT THE FOURTH NATIONAL

the aspect of things had greatly changed since Monday. There were few persons at the paying-teller's desk, but there was a long line of depositors at the window of the receiving-teller, reaching half around the bank. At 3 o'clock the line had not been shortened, and half an hour later it was unchanged.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon the monetary situation might have been summed up in a sentence, "Confidence is restored." The banks were conducting business as usual; but just as the street was beginning to feel that the end of the panic had been reached, the painful rumor started, at twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, that the house of

HENRY CLEWS & CO. HAD SUSPENDED.

As soon as the announcement was made that the doors of the banking-house were closed, a large crowd collected in front of the building. The word that their checks were refused payment at the Fourth National Bank reached the banking-house about half-past 3 o'clock, and the closing of its doors followed the announcement. It is stated that an arrangement will be made by which an early resumption will be effected, as there are abundant securities in possession of the house. Immediately after the closing of the doors, a number of prominent capitalists were eagerly seeking Mr. Clews, who was not in his office, and

ASSISTANCE TO PULL THROUGH

the day would undoubtedly have been given had there been any suspicion that the Bank would refuse the payment of Henry Clews & Co.'s checks.

The fact of the suspension created as much excitement as the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. The news left the street, at the close of business, in a condition of great excitement, and the headway made in restoring confidence was in a great measure lost.

The run on the savings banks continued to-day, but as most of them adopted the time-rule for paying depositors, the excitement soon subsided. Whenever a case of necessity transpires, or that persons wishing to draw require a few hundred dollars

"FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES,"

the banks accommodate them, but, where excitement causes the withdrawal, the banks do not oblige. At some of the banks, the officers say that the enforcement of the time-rule regarding the drawing of deposits was demanded by their largest depositors; and, in one case, it was adopted in deference to such suggestions. Several of the largest banks are paying all demands without regard to amount. Some of the poor people of Brooklyn became alarmed regarding their money in various savings banks, and drew it out. Only one bank took advantage of the time-rule, the others paying as usual. The run was not heavy.

A NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The *Post* says: "The banks have gone through the panic so far all right. It must be remembered, however, that since Saturday the business of the banks has been simply with merchants, the active accounts of Stock-Exchange firms having, by reason of the closing up of the Exchange, been suspended. These firm probably have at least 500 accounts with banks. Friday's and Saturday's business at the Stock-Exchange has still to be settled. Should the Exchange open, money-lenders who have failed to get responses on loans called, might rush in and force sales 'under the rule,' which would throw everything into panic again and injure the banks. To prevent such a state of affairs, it has been recommended that the Governing Committee appoint a sub-committee to-morrow to prescribe regulations by which settlements may be made before the Exchange is opened. It is the duty, at the present time, of all lenders and borrowers to treat parties to contracts with as much liberality and forbearance as is consistent, without absolutely sacrificing legal rights. There will undoubtedly be found a merciless class, who will demand their pound of flesh, with or without blood; but it is for the interest of all that concession should be made for the public good, which now emphatically means the good of individuals. We trust that the Committee will act promptly on this suggestion."

THE WHEREWITHAL TO PURCHASE BONDS.

Assistant-Treasurer Hillhouse received from Washington this morning $20,000,000 in greenbacks, to prevent the possibility of his being embarrassed in the purchase of bonds.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER ON THE CRISIS.

This afternoon Mayor Havemeyer, after consultation with several gentlemen, decided to issue an address on the present financial crisis, and to transmit it to a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen which was called for to-day. When asked what his views were about the panic, the Mayor said he had intended to advise the workingmen and laborers of the city not to continue the run on the various savings banks, as he felt convinced that their deposits were perfectly secure, and that a run during the present panic might possibly result in the loss of both the principal and interest of amounts deposited. The Mayor further said that in a time like this any bank should have time to realize upon its securities, so as to enable it to meet the demands of its depositors.

COMPARATIVE CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The effect of the panic upon the importing business or the withdrawing of goods from the bonded warehouses for the current demands of trade, is hardly perceptible, as shown by receipts of duties. On the 17th, the amount received at the Custom-House was $222,153; on the 18th, $5 24,101; on the 19th $223,-989; on the 20th, $278,384; on the 22d, $367,280.

MR. BAILEY,

the new Receiver of

THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

was at the bank to-day at an early hour, busily engaged in examining accounts. He stated that he was not as yet sufficiently familiar with its condition to give an opinion as to the amount of the property belonging to the bank. He was satisfied, however, that depositors were fully secured. Further than this he could not say.

THE LONDON HOUSE OF COOKE.

The following private dispatch is published:

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. are throwing out drafts drawn by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., and which have come to hand since news of the suspension was received.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

Further inquiry in relation to the petition in bankruptcy against the Union Trust Company has elicited the facts that Kendrick & Co., brokers in Wall street, are the petitioning creditors; that the petition is based upon allegations that the Company refused to pay a check of the petitioners for $53,000 as far back as the 20th ult., on the ground that the check had not been through the Clearing-House, when, in fact, the Trust Company well knew that it had; and that the Trust Company had, by collusion with others, parties endeavored in a most unjustifiable manner to embarrass the business of the petitioners. If the petitioners succeed in having their petition granted, an Assignee in Bankruptcy will succeed the Receiver in charge of the Company's assets. A Director of the Union Trust Company said to-day that he had no idea when business would be resumed. Attachments had been issued against the real and personal property of Charles T. Carleton, the missing Secretary, and he thought the Company would not suffer to a very great extent through his operations. He believed the securities held by the Company were perfectly good.

SALES OF ROCK ISLAND SHARES.

An evening paper says during the last two days 4,500 shares of Rock Island stock have been transferred to the names of outsiders, who have invested, the lots ranging from 100 to 500 shares. If the Exchange is kept closed a few days these outside purchases will afford important relief.

GOLD CLEARINGS.

Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day, $17,-750,000.

RUMORED FAILURES.

Rumors circulated on Wall street this afternoon that two prominent dry goods-houses had failed, proved, on investigation, to be entirely without foundation, and were, doubtless, circulated by speculators for the purpose of bulling gold.

THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Mr. Meigs, Government Bank Examiner, after the examination of the affairs of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, expresses confidence that depositors will receive every dollar due them. The President of the bank states that there is no intention of making an attempt to reconstitute the bank, as it felt it could never be done. L. P. Bayne & Co. have brought suit against George Ellis and the officers of the Bank of the Commonwealth for $40,000. Plaintiffs allege that they procured from the bank a small loan which has not yet matured, giving as security railroad bonds to the amount of $40,000, and that on offering to the bank the amount of too loan and demanding the securities they were informed that they had been disposed of and the proceeds thrown into the general assets of the bank.

SENATOR MORTON INTERVIEWED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Senator Morton remains in the city, watching developments in the financial situation with great interest. He said to a reporter this evening, upon being asked whether he had received an intimation of any further action by the President for the mitigation of the financial panic, that he was not authorized to speak for the President, or to say that he was prepared to do more than he had done when he left town on Sunday. He had thought the remedy adopted would be sufficient. If he should become convinced that it was inadequate, and that the panic was spreading, the Senator thought he would do whatever he could within the law to end the panic.

Senator Beverdy Johnson was of the opinion that

THE PRESIDENT WAS NOT AUTHORIZED

to take money from the Treasury and deposit it in National Banks. There were now doubts about the legality of purchasing bonds not yet due. It was therefore difficult to devise a way of relieving the

1776—1876.

United States Centennial International Exposition.

Offices to Be Established in the Western States.

ROOMS OF THE SUBSCRIPTION-COMMITTEE FOR THE WEST OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO, Sept. 23, 1873.

To the Western Press:

GENTLEMEN: The Subscription-Committee for the Western States, appointed by the Centennial Board of Finance, are organizing an auxiliary State Committee, in and for the State of Illinois; and will, as fast as possible, organize similar ones in each of the Western States.

In order to prepare the way, and that the people may know the history, character, progress, and future intent of this Grand National Jubilee (to be held in Philadelphia in 1876), the Committee intend officially to publish a brief record of the entire proceedings, up to the present time, through the columns of the Chicago press.

You, gentlemen of the Western press, are each and severally respectfully asked to publish the communications regarding such proceedings, for the benefit of your readers, as every citizen has an interest in the perfect success of the undertaking.

Copies of all papers thus aiding are filed, and will be deposited, with the history of the Exposition, in the national archives at Washington.

The Committee will feel obliged to all journals publishing or commenting on these articles for *three* copies of the numbers containing such comments, &c. By order of the Committe.

H. S. LANSING, Secretary.

The United States Centennial International Exposition.

SUBSCRIPTION-COMMITTEE ROOMS OF CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, AT GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL, CHICAGO.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The idea of properly celebrating the one-hundredth anniversary of our Republic was original with none, but in the minds of many. Many schemes and proposals were put forward as the best and most acceptable to the nation. Congress was petitioned, and the petitions were referred to the usual committees; at last a bill was reported locating the place of holding a Centennial International Exposition at Philadelphia.

Amendments were offered. New York had its Saratoga and Bemis Heights; Virginia its Yorktown; Massachusetts its Bunker Hill and Lexington; and each thought its claims were paramount.

After some debate, the amendments were put aside, and Philadelphia, as the spot where the Declaration of Independence was signed and read; where the old Bell lies that rang out its joyous peals proclaiming "Liberty throughout the land;" where stands the old Hall where our first Congress assembled, and where our first President resided,—all peaceful memories, and those intended to be commemorated by the Centennial Exposition,—was selected:

This act passed as follows:

COPY OF ACT OF CONGRESS CREATING THE COMMISSION, APPROVED MARCH 3, 1871.

AN ACT to provide for the celebrating the One-hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America was prepared, signed, and promulgated in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, in the City of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, It behooves the people of the United States to celebrate, by appropriate ceremonies, the Centennial Anniversary of this memorable and decisive event, which constituted the Fourth day of July, Anno Domini seventeen hundred and seventy-six, the birthday of the nation; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an Exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations; and

WHEREAS, No place is so appropriate for such an exhibition as the city in which occurred the event it is designed to commemorate; and

WHEREAS, As the Exhibition should be a National Celebration, in which the people of the whole country should participate, it should have the sanction of the Congress of the United States; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That an Exhibition of American and Foreign Arts, Products, and Manufactures, shall be held, under the auspices of the Government of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

SEC. 2. That a commission, to consist of not more than one delegate from each State and from each Territory of the United States, whose functions shall continue until the close of the Exhibition, shall be constituted, whose duty it shall be to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the Exhibition, and, after conference with the authorities of the City of Philadelphia, to fix upon a suitable site, within the corporate limits of the said city, where the Exhibition shall be held.

SEC. 3. That said Commissioners shall be appointed within one year from the passage of this act, by the President of the United States, on the nomination of the Governors of the States and Territories respectively.

SEC. 4. That, in the same manner, there shall be appointed one Commissioner from each State and Territory of the United States, who shall assume the place and perform the duties of such Commissioner or Commissioners as may be unable to attend the meetings of the Commission.

SEC. 5. That the Commission shall hold its meetings in the City of Philadelphia; and that a majority of its members shall have full power to make all needful rules for its government.

SEC. 6. That the Commission shall report to Congress, at the first session after its appointment, a suitable date for opening and for closing the Exhibition; a schedule of appropriate ceremonies for opening or dedicating the same; a plan or plans of the buildings; a complete plan for the reception and classification of articles intended for exhibition; the requisite Custom-House regulations for the introduction into this country of the articles from foreign countries intended for exhibition; and such other matters as, in their judgment, may be important.

SEC. 7. That no compensation for services shall be paid the Commissioners or other officers provided by this act, from the Treasury of the United States; and the United States shall not be liable for any expenses attending such exhibition, or by reason of the same.

SEC. 8. That, whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the Commission herein provided for the proposed Exhibition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the Exhibition will open, and the place at which it will be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners, for publication in their respective countries.

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

The President of the United States, according to the third section of the act, appointed the following-named Commissioners, as appears from the records of the Department of State at Washington, to-wit:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

John L. Shoemaker, Esq., Chairman of the Philadelphia Centennial Committee, 611 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 29th ult., I inclose herewith a list of all the Commissioners appointed to date to represent the States and Territories at the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, with their residences, so far as the Department has been informed. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

Alabama—William M. Byrd, Selma, Commissioner; James L. Cooper, Huntsville, Alternate.

Arizona—Richard McCormick, Washington, D. C., Commissioner; John Wasson, Tucson, Alternate.

Arkansas—E. W. Gantt, Little Rock, Commissioner; Alexander McDonald, Little Rock, Alternate.

California—John Dunbar Creigh, No. 714 Shotwell street, San Francisco, Commissioner; John Middleton, 509 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Alternate.

Colorado—J. Marshall Paul, Fair Play, Commissioner; N. C. Meeker, Greeley, Alternate.

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Commissioner; William Phipps Blake, New Haven, Alternate.

Dakota—George A. Batchelder, Yankton, Commissioner; Solomon L. Spink, Yankton, Alternate.

Delaware—Henry F. Askew, Wilmington, Commissioner; John H. Rodney, New Castle, Alternate.

District of Columbia—James C. Dexter, 322 Four-and-a-half street, N. W., Washington, Commissioner; Lawrence A. Gobright, Washington, Alternate.

Florida—John S. Adams, Jacksonville, Commissioner; J. F. Bernard, Tallahassee, Alternate.

Georgia—— ——, Commissioner; Lewis Waln Smith, Philadelphia, Pa., Alternate.

Idaho—Thomas Donaldson, Boise City, Commissioner; James S. Reynolds, Boise City, Alternate.

Illinois—Frederick L. Matthews, Carlinville, Commissioner; Lawrence Weldon, Bloomington, Alternate.

Indiana—John L. Campbell, Crawfordsville, Commissioner; David M. Boyd, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., Alternate.

Iowa—Robert Lowry, Davenport, Commissioner; Coker F. Clarkson, Eldora, Hardin County, Alternate.

Kansas—John A. Martin, Atchison, Commissioner; George A. Crawford, Fort Scott, Alternate.

Kentucky—Robert Mallory, LaGrange, Commissioner; Smith M. Hobbs, Mt. Washington, Alternate.

Louisiana—John Lynch, Lock Box 980, New Orleans, Commissioner; Edward Penington, Philadelphia, Pa., Alternate.

Maine—Joshua Nye, Augusta, Commissioner; Charles [illegible]

County, Commissioner; John W. Davis, 25 North Calvert street, Baltimore, Alternate.

Massachusetts—George B. Loring, Salem, Commissioner; William B. Spooner, Boston, Alternate.

Michigan—James Birney, Bay City, Commissioner; Claudius B. Grant, Ann Arbor, Alternate.

Minnesota—J. Fletcher Williams, St. Paul, Commissioner; W. W. Folwell, St. Anthony, Alternate.

Mississippi—O. C. French, Jackson, Commissioner; —— ——, Alternate.

Missouri—John McNeil, Compton Hill, St. Louis, Commissioner; Samuel Hays, St. Joseph, Alternate.

Montana—William H. Clagett, Deer Lodge City, Commissioner; Patrick A. Largey, Virginia City, Alternate.

Nebraska—Henry S. Moody, Omaha, Commissioner; R. W. Furnas, Brownsville, Alternate.

Nevada—William Wirt McCoy, Eureka, Lander County, Commissioner; James W. Haines, ——, Alternate.

New Hampshire—Ezekiel A. Straw, Manchester, Commissioner; Asa P. Cate, Northfield, Alternate.

New Jersey—Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City, Commissioner; John G. Stevens, Trenton, Alternate.

New Mexico—Eldridge W. Little, Santa Fe, Commissioner.

New York—John N. L. Pruyn, Albany, Commissioner; Charles H. Marshall, New York City, Alternate.

North Carolina—— ——, Commissioner; Jonathan W. Albertson, Hertford, Perquimans County, Alternate.

Ohio—Alfred T. Goshorn, Cincinnati, Commissioner; Wilson W. Griffith, Toledo, Alternate.

Oregon—James W. Virtue, Baker City, Commissioner; Andrew J. Dufur, Portland, Alternate.

Pennsylvania—Daniel J. Morell, Johnston, Commissioner; Asa Packer, Mauch Chunk, Alternate.

Rhode Island—George A. Corliss, Providence, Commissioner; Samuel Powell, Newport, Alternate.

South Carolina—— ——, Commissioner; Archibald Cameron, Charleston, Alternate.

Tennessee—Thomas Holdwell, Shelbyville, Bedford County, Commissioner; William F. Prosser, Nashville, Alternate.

Texas—William Henry Parsons, New York City, Commissioner.

Utah—John H. Wickizer, Salt Lake City, Commissioner; Oscar G. Sawyer, Salt Lake City, Alternate.

Vermont—Middleton Goldsmith, Rutland, Commissioner; Henry Chase, Lyndon, Alternate.

Virginia—Walter W. Wood, Halifax Court-House, Commissioner; —— ——, Alternate.

Washington Territory—Elwood Evans, Olympia, Commissioner; Alexander S. Abernethy, Cowlitz County, Alternate.

West Virginia—Alexander R. Boteler, Sheperdstown, Commissioner; Andrew J. Sweeney, Wheeling, Alternate.

Wisconsin—David Atwood, Madison, Commissioner; Edward D. Holton, Milwaukee, Alternate.

Wyoming—H. Latham, Laramie City, Commissioner; Robert H. Lamborn, Philadelphia, Pa., Alternate.

Respectfully, &c., H. S. LANSING, Secretary.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

Speeches by Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins, at Sacramento; and by Gov. Booth, at San Francisco.

STANFORD AND HOPKINS.

Sacramento (Sept. 12) Dispatch to the San Francisco Alta.

At 4 this afternoon, all the hands of the railroad shops in this city knocked off work, pursuant to printed notices, and repaired to the immense car-shop at the eastern end of the yard, to hear Leland Stanford and Mark Hopkins on the present political situation. The announcement of the speaking, made yesterday, was soon known throughout the city, and not only the workmen, but a great number of citizens of all parties, flocked over the slough, so that there was a great crowd of over 1,000, including many ladies, present. The meeting having been formally organized by the selection of a Chairman, Leland Stanford was introduced. The skeleton in the Sacramento closet is the omnipresent fear of the removal of the workshops, and it was generally believed that the announcement of the intention to cause the removal was the cause of the meeting.

Gov. Stanford agreeably surprised his listeners, in at least one particular, by never alluding to the subject. His speech was purely a defense of the railroad against the attacks made upon it, and particularly the charges in Newton Booth's Platt's Hall speech. He dwelt particularly on the sentence: "Great Heavens! you are 2,000, while they are but three," and cited instances from French and American history to prove that far mightier powers than the Central Pacific Railroad were utterly without power, when the people once so willed, and that it was a potent absurdity to attribute to a single corporation the ability, even if they had the will, to override the people, more particularly, too, when it was to their own detriment. He said that freights were already reduced to the lowest paying standard; that there is not, and never has been, discrimination by the Company, between either persons or localities, except the legitimate discriminations to secure a share of the trade of competing routes, and that all such discrimination works directly to the benefit of San Francisco and Sacramento. That this discrimination necessitates the charge of passage from Stockton to San Francisco to be $3.50, while from Sacramento there it is only $4; and that to prevent the resale of tickets the Company cannot issue lay-over tickets. He cited as some of the benefits to the coast resulting from the road, the breaking up of the two great monopolies, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Ice Company. He argued against the election of Booth to the Senate, and with admirable skill he answered all the allegations against the Company that owns the road.

He was followed by Mark Hopkins, who read a carefully prepared article on the construction of the road and its management, and answering the faults found against it. He also said that the rumor of the removal of the shops was unfounded, but that the effect of the recent election on the sale of bonds would preclude the building of any more road, and would necessitate a general discharge of all workmen in the State not actually required for the roads in operation and repairs.

GOV. BOOTH.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 14.

The ovation to Gov. Booth last night was, in most respects, a grand success, and fully attested his popularity with the masses. At 8 o'clock, the procession formed at Mercantile Library Hall and marched to Oakland Ferry landing, headed by a band under the leadership of Ballenberg. Maj. Harvey Lake acted as Marshal of the procession. Only about 150 torch-bearers were in line on the march down to the ferry, but the number was largely increased when it returned with the hero of the hour. An immense sidewalk brigade followed the procession to the boat, and Davis street, in front of the ferry-house, was packed with people. Six gray horses attached to an elegant barouche were in readiness within the ferry-house to convey the Governor to the Grand Hotel. At half-past 8, the ferry-boat landed. A large crowd of passengers came up the gangway, and among them Gov. Booth, in company with Judge Hoffman, Col. James, and A. S. Hallidie. When the gentlemen were seated in the barouche, the gates were thrown open, and as the crowd on the outside caught sight of the Governor, cheer after cheer went up. The procession took up its line of march, headed by a dray, from which bombs and rockets were steadily fired. The route was up Broadway to Montgomery, to Clay, to Kearny, to California, to Montgomery, and along Montgomery to the Grand Hotel. Along the entire route the sidewalks were packed with people, and the windows filled. The men in line were provided with colored lights and Roman candles, and a fine pyrotechnic display would have been made but for the heavy fog which somewhat obscured the brilliancy of the fireworks. The illuminations were few in number and insignificant in character. Gov. Booth was cheered along the entire route, and when at last the hotel was reached New Montgomery street was so densely packed that with difficulty the carriage was driven to the entrance. The Governor at once ascended to the parlors, which were filled with ladies and gentlemen. He was greeted by many of the foremost citizens of San Francisco, who commenced the purely American hand-shaking operation, which might have lasted until midnight had it not been interrupted by the cries for Booth from the large crowd in the street below.

The Governor appeared upon the balcony, in response to the calls of the multitude, at 9 o'clock. His appearance created a fresh outburst of cheers, loud and prolonged, and it was several minutes before the crowd became sufficiently quiet to enable the Governor to be heard. A. S. Hallidie, the defeated candidate for the Senate on the People's Union ticket, and Sam Harding, with the representatives of the press, and one or two others, occupied places on the balcony. The parlors of the hotel were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, many of the leading local politicians being among the latter. Without any formal introduction, the Governor began his address in acknowledgment of the ovation, speaking as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Standing in the presence of this vast, living mass of humanity, conscious that for the moment I am the focus of thousands and thousands of eyes, the feeling that predominates in my breast is not one of pride; it is not one of gratified vanity or any exaltation of spirit, but rather a feeling of personal insignificance—the realization of the littleness, the nothingness of any individual, except in so far as he represents a correct, right-thinking public opinion. [Cheers.] We have recently been informed, perhaps not by designing lips, that there was no danger from single or combined monopoly, because the people always had it in their power to redress their wrongs and vindicate their rights. I confess that I do not understand what force there can be in the argument for the indefinite continuance of any abuse because a day of reckoning will come. A day of wrath may come, when the people will destroy that abuse. [illegible]

preted human affairs correctly,—oppression in some form is a rule; popular liberty is the exception. It is just as true as it is trite, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is a price that must be paid day by day, and every day, if we would preserve that inestimable boon. Under a republican government political parties grow up for the purpose of giving form and expression to public opinion. At length there comes a time when designing men manipulate party machinery in order to defeat a fair expression of the public will. When that time does come, parties must be reformed or they must be destroyed. [Cheers.] We must still go to the living masses themselves to ascertain their will, and not to any clique or ring, or private office to learn what their will ought to be. [Renewed cheering.] When that will is expressed under the forms of law it ought to be obeyed. Whoever resists it, whoever endeavors to defeat, it becomes a public enemy. That will has been expressed here. It is expressed before me now. [Cheers.] We have just been told by the President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company that your will has been most unwisely, most foolishly expressed. [Groans.] He attempts to play again the role of Nicholas Biddle. When Jackson vetoed the bank, and the people sustained the veto, Biddle and the bank threatened to ruin the material prospects of this country. They didn't ruin worth a cent. [Laughter and applause.]

We are told that the first effect of this great popular expression is to destroy the English market for railroad bonds. Whoever has studied that market knows there has been no difference in the prices before and since the election. If there had been a previous decline, you must look for the causes in some reason more potent, more business-like than this. The Company may have thought, if there had been a different result, that they could have made a fictitious credit for their bonds. But if their credit is as they represent it, substantial and well-founded, it needs no bolstering of yours; it needs no favor with you. [A Voice—The people are with you.] But, even if it were true; if the basis of the credit of their securities was the belief that that Company owned and could control the political destinies of this State, the sooner it were destroyed, the better for all of us. [Great applause.] The time has not come—the time never will come—when this people will put in pledge their manhood to anticipate the building of a few miles of railroad. [Renewed applause.]

THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

It is not too much to say, my fellow-citizens, that the issues of this contest have been watched all over the Union with a deep, pervading interest. It has been instinctively felt that beneath it was the underlying principle that was involved in the contest; the question whether the Government was to be administered for the benefit of the many who supported it, or of the few who are supported by it. [Great applause and laughter.] I congratulate you, my fellow-citizens, upon the victory you have won. [Renewed applause.] Let it be known for all time that in a good cause it is safe to appeal directly to the judgment, the conscience, and the patriotism of this people. [Cheers.] Let it be known for all time that, while Cæsar may have a party and Pompey a party, you stand for Rome. [Continued cheering.] For myself, from a heart overflowing with gratitude, let me return the thanks which words cannot express for your generous kindness and unfailing trust. You cannot trust me with the faith, the whole faith, with which I trust you. Good night. [Great and prolonged cheering.]

The Governor then retired to the parlors, where he received the congratulations of the crowd within.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

B. F. Stephens, of Boston, is at the Pacific.

F. James, of England, is at the Sherman.

R. E. Whitman, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Judge Kane, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman.

George Fernan, of Brussels, Belgium, is at the Pacific.

E. D. Hilliard, M. D., of the U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

William F. Porter, of Denver, Col., is at the Pacific.

T. J. Tanner, New York, is a guest at the Briggs House.

L. Rosenberg, Fond du Lac, Wis., is at the Briggs House.

J. G. Stowe, Bloomington, is stopping at the Briggs House.

W. H. Bush, Toledo, is a guest at the Briggs House.

The Hon. O. H. Browning, of Quincy, is at the Sherman.

Dr. H. Van Ausdale and family, of New York, are at the Pacific.

James Phillips, M. D., of Washington, D. C., is at the Sherman.

James M. Stoughton and family, of Cincinnati, are at the Sherman.

Capt. Booth, of the Royal Navy, from London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

Mr. H. W. Cooper, Secretary of the Novelty Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., is at the Commercial.

L. B. Firman, the General Superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company, was surprised last night by a gathering of the employes of the Company at his house, No. 332 Walnut street, who presented him with a gold-headed cane as a token of their appreciation.

Mr. Matson Hill, who resides at No. 876½ Indiana avenue, was thrown from his buggy on Clark street, opposite the old Court-House, yesterday morning, and had his leg broken. The accident was occasioned by the playful antics of his spirited horse. Mr. Hill was conveyed to his residence, where surgical aid was at once summoned.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Commercial yesterday: George N. Hale, South Haven; Fred Hetcht, Clarence, Ia.; E. D. Smith, Menasha, Wis.; F. H. Vick, Rochester; W. H. Scripps, Astoria; Phil Potter, R. H. C. Parkes, Kewanee; R. Hoxie, Samana; D. Rankin, Rankin, Ill.; H. M. Hayes, Beloit; James Hawthorn, Nevada, Ia.

Dr. James B. Gould, of Rome, Italy, for fifteen years a resident of that city, physician to the American Legation, and with whom many of our citizens are acquainted, is visiting his friends at No. 682 West Washington street. The readers of the New York *Observer*, in our city, know all about the schools established in Rome and other parts of Italy by Mrs. Gould, and some of them, we doubt not, will be glad to send to Mrs. Gould by her husband substantial tokens of their interest in her noble work.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Gerald Massey sailed to-day for New York.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—The Rev. Newman Hall, the famous London preacher, is in Canada, and lectured in this city to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ex-Gov. Harrison Reed has gone into the brick-making business near Jacksonville, Fla.

It is said that Minister Bancroft has decided to discontinue his Sabbath evening parties at the American Legation in Berlin next winter, in deference to the wishes of Americans residing at the Prussian Capital.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, have indicated their acceptance of the invitation to be present at the laying of the corner-stone of the new State-House at Lansing, Mich., Oct. 2.

The Marshall place, so called, near Lake Wingra, has been sold during the past week to Gov. Washburn. This is, perhaps, the choicest location and most elegant dwelling-house there is about Madison. It was the residence of Samuel Marshall, of the State Bank, for several years previous to his removal to Milwaukee.—*Wisconsin State Journal.*

When it was announced that Gen. Ben Butler was about to visit Ohio, little politicians were in a tremor. What he could want to do with Ohio politics nobody could tell—of course his visit must have a political significance. Of late Butler has not been permitted to sneeze without raising the apprehensions of politicians. It has transpired, however, that Butler came West in his capacity as a Trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton to attend a meeting of said Trustees. Quiet has been restored to the small fry.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Barnum's Circassian girl denies that she is the person referred to by Mrs. Coates, recently arrested in New York for her interest in so many babies. She says: "My baby was never in her charge, was not born in her house, nor is it dead; and, finally, I never had a baby." She further states that the day on which Mrs. Coates swore the child was born she (the Circassian girl) was on exhibition in Rhode Island, as thousands will testify. Think of all Rhode Island coming to New York to prove a "halibi" and discomfit Mrs. Choate!

The Grand Fall Opening

of Hewes & Prescott's millinery store, No. 258 Wabash avenue, will occur on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. All the ladies are expected to be there, and are assured of seeing the finest stock of millinery goods ever on exhibition in this city. For further details see advertisement on first page.

Music and Money.

The gift concerts of the Public Library of Kentucky are authorized by special act of the Legislature, and are given under the management of ex-Gov. Bramlette, of that State. For full particulars see advertisement in TRIBUNE next Saturday.

The Rathbone Stoves.

There is scarcely a person in the West who is not familiar with the Rathbone stoves. Their Fearless Cook is the finest thing they ever made, which is high praise, as all admit who are familiar with their high standard.

Ready to Pay.

The Security Savings Bank, in Reaper Block, 88 and 90 Clark street, is ready to p[illegible]

RAILROAD NEWS.

Two Local Roads Quarrel Over the Right-of-Way on Stewart Avenue.

A Mixed-Up Affair That Will Take Time and the Courts to Settle.

The Dead-Head Rules to Be Changed in the Interest of Stockmen.

The authorities of the village of Englewood lately granted the right of way on Stewart avenue to the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company have been running their trains on the same thoroughfare for the last fifteen years, and they denied the right of the authorities of Englewood to grant the right of way on the avenue to any other road. Last week the Illinois River Railroad Company put surveyors on the street to lay out their road, and at the same time the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company commenced building a second track, but were stopped by an injunction sued out by the opposing corporation. On Saturday the injunction was withdrawn by the latter road. On Saturday night the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company put 500 men to work, and on Sunday evening had the entire second track from the city to Englewood entirely completed. The village authorities, as well as the managers of the Illinois River Railroad, are greatly excited over this summary and arbitrary action of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Road, and threaten all sorts of vengeance upon its head. To obtain redress, they have to sue the Company, but nothing of the kind has as yet been done. F. H. Winston, Esq., the solicitor of the Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroads, being interviewed in regard to this matter, states that the Pittsburgh & Nort Wayne Railroad, when it first came into this city about fifteen years ago, before the village of Englewood or the town of Lake were incorporated, procured the right of way between the Rock Island crossing and the city limits, which right of way for most of the distance was four rods in width,—sufficient space in which to lay four tracks. At that time, what is now known as Stewart avenue had only been partly laid out and dedicated by the property-owners, but not laid out or used as a street. The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad procured from the property-owners on both sides of the line on which Stewart avenue is now located the deeds for the right of way which has since been used by them. In a few cases where the property-owners could not be found the right of way was condemned according to law. The consideration paid for such right of way was the agreement by the Company to put on and run five years a dummy between Chicago and the Junction. This consideration has been fully performed. The Company also procured, in order to assure the assent of the town authorities, a deed from the Highway Commissioners of the town of Lake to the corporation, assuring it of the consent of the town authorities to the transaction, and giving them the right to lay one or more tracks through said town along said line. This agreement was for a like consideration as the agreement with the property-owners. The Company, as stated above, have performed the consideration, and own the right of way between the city and the Junction to as full an extent as they own that of any other part of their road. Some weeks ago the authorities of the town passed an ordinance authorizing the Illinois Railroad Company to lay one or more tracks in Stewart avenue. This ordinance expressly excepted the right of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne or any other road in said street. The Illinois River Railroad, after the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad had commenced to build a second track, put its men upon the right of way of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne to survey a road for itself. The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Managers had previously had some negotiations with the Managers of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, with reference to securing the right of way alongside their tracks, and, anticipating that it would be necessary, in case that road came in town, that they should come along the line of their route, and desiring to control all the tracks laid upon their right of way, this additional track was determined upon, and constructed last Sunday. Mr. Winston further states that the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad has no objection to grant the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad the right of way on their track upon satisfactory terms.

STOCKMEN TO BE DEADHEADED.

The announcement was made in these columns about a week ago that the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company would modify the pass agreement so far as it related to stock brokers, being compelled to do so by the action of cross lines in granting free passes, and thus diverting all the stock trade away from this city. Several meetings have since been held by the managers of the different Western lines in this city, and yesterday the following Companies agreed to make the modification: The Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads. The Illinois Central Railroad has not yet agreed to the modification, and Superintendent Mitchell, of that road, is strongly opposed to it; but he says he will be compelled to agree to it, as he cannot hold out alone. If others would break their agreements, it would become necessary for him to do the same. The new arrangement will go into effect Oct. 1, and the following rules have been adopted by the above-mentioned four roads:

On shipments of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep, belonging to one owner, shippers will be passed on freight trains, on stock contracts, as follows: One man with two to three cars; two men with four to seven cars; three men with eight cars or more, which is the maximum number that will be passed with stock for one owner.

On shipments of hogs, only one man will be passed with any number of cars.

The agent at the station where the stock is loaded will enter on the back of the contract in ink (and erase with ink the spaces not used) the name or names of the persons who are actually entitled to pass free with stock, which is the authority for the conductor to pass them. Agents will refuse to enter any names on the contract but those of the owner or employes in charge of stock, without regard to passes required by number of cars.

Shippers are passed on freight trains to take care of their stock; and stock contracts, except to return, countersigned by the General or Assistant-General Freight Agents, are not good on passenger trains.

Return passes, good on passenger trains, will be given on stock contracts only, and will not be accepted unless countersigned by the General or Assistant General Freight Agents.

These rules may yet receive considerable alteration before going into effect, as several of the railroad managers are opposed to some of their provisions.

ADDITIONAL TRACKS.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company is building a second track between Sixty-first street and South Chicago.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company has laid a track on Fifty-fifth street boulevard to carry material for the improvement of the thoroughfare, and for general building purposes.

THE CHICAGO & ILLINOIS RIVER ROAD.

We are authorized to state that the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company, now constructing its road between this city and Streator, La Salle County, is in no way affected by the present panic; that the Company has never offered any bonds for sale, and relies only upon the resources of the parties engaged in its construction; and, furthermore, that it is increasing its working-force daily.

ANOTHER MURDER.

A Porter of the Steamer Gordon Campbell Fractures the Skull of the Fireman—Unofficer-Like Conduct of a Policeman—The Murderer Permitted to Escape.

An affray occurred on board the steam barge Gordon Campbell, lying at the foot of LaSalle street, early last Sunday morning, that resulted in the death of the fireman, Patrick Quinn, soon after the arrival of the vessel at Milwaukee on Monday. His death was the result of a fracture of the skull, produced by blows from a club in the hands of Jeremiah Cashman, a porter of the same boat. About 1 o'clock Sunday morning Cashman and a fireman named William McMillan, had a fight, in which the former got the worst of it. Cashman at once proceeded to avenge himself for the thrashing he had received. As a man passed by him a short time after the fight, whom he supposed to be McMillan, he dealt him a murderous blow on the head with a stick of wood. The man whom he had struck was not McMillan, but the fireman, Patrick Quinn, who was rendered senseless by the blow. Cashman was pretty drunk at the time, but managed to comprehend that he had probably killed a man, and he at once fled from the vessel. McMillan was near by, and upon seeing a man prostrated upon the deck, and Cashman fleeing from the boat, he cried out, "Murder! Murder!" in the hope that some police officer would hear him and arrest Cashman. Roundsman Schaack heard the cry, and proceeded at once to the boat. Officers Hickey and Cudmore arrived at about the same time. Their inquiries as to the cause of the cry of murder were not satisfactorily answered. The mate, and indeed all the officers on the boat, answered that there had been some trouble on board, but that it was a very trivial matter, no one being seriously injured. McMillan stood by, his face somewhat bloody from the effects of the fight with Cashman, but there was no one else on board who exhibited any wounds. It afterwards came to light that the fireman had been carried into a secluded part of the vessel, and that McMillan was afraid to open his mouth. So the police officers left the boat without making any arrests, believing that the fight had been of no consequence.

Some time after the policemen quit the boat, McMillan, under the belief that the fireman was fatally injured, stole away from the vessel to the shore, and went in search of Officer Hickey. During his absence the boat moved out into the middle of the river, as if the commander wanted to get out of the way of the police authorities. McMillan related the facts to Hickey, and urged him to take steps to arrest Cashman, and all the parties engaged in the affray. Hickey preferred to rely upon the statement of his superior officer, and refused to do anything. If he had done his duty, and attempted to arrest Cashman, he would have [illegible] as the fellow was lurking near by. But it [illegible] Hickey's place in the tunnel was [illegible], so he refused to act upon Mc[illegible]

Yesterday morning, McMillan saw Cashman under the viaduct on North Clark street, and, not having heard of the death of Quinn, made no attempt to secure his arrest. Soon after, he heard of Quinn's decease, and at once informed Hickey of it. Thereupon, Hickey took McMillan to the Huron Street Station, from whence he was removed to the Central Police Station. Detective Dixon was sent out in quest of Cashman, and it was anticipated that his arrest would be accomplished last night.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

James Parkinson was yesterday fined by Justice Scully, $25 for carrying concealed weapons.

The financial panic has not disturbed the noon-day prayer-meetings in the Methodist Episcopal Church Block. Many feel a need of the service in the hour of anxiety.

There is to be an exhibition of the running of a fireless locomotive on the Hyde Park Dummy Railway, starting from the Hyde Park Station, at half-past 3 o'clock this afternoon. The exhibition is one which interests the public.

The trouble with Charles Bottle is, he keeps his saloon open after 12 o'clock contrary to the city ordinance. Justice Scully yesterday let him off on payment of $20 to the city and a promise to do so no more.

James Woods, who broke into Paterson's clothing store, No. 5 Milwaukee avenue, was examined yesterday morning by Justice Scully, and held under bonds of $2,500 to appear for further examination Sept. 27.

A "Gretna Green" matinee, which the originators believe will astonish the people of Chicago, will be given at Dexter Park on Saturday afternoon. It is proudly asserted by the management, that, "it will be participated in by the leading ministers and actors of the city."

The Jones School building, at the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue, will be dedicated at half-past 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon. There will be addresses by members of the Board of Education and other citizens, and music by the children of the school.

A gentleman who was injured in the leg by getting off one of the Illinois Central trains while in motion, was kindly and carefully attended to in Buck & Rayner's drug store, and, after having his hurt dressed, went on his way.

The General Ticket Agents' Convention of the United States assembled again yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and continued their work in revising their passenger tariffs. It is expected that they will finish their labors this afternoon.

The alarm of fire from Box 389, at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the total destruction of Herman Leseberg & Co.'s furniture factory, No. 464 Blue Island avenue. The loss is about $4,000; insured for $1,500, each, in the Clay and North Missouri Companies.

The members of Templar Lodge No. 440, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend a meeting of the lodge, which is to be held this evening at the hall, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, for the purpose of conferring degrees. Visiting brethren are cordially invited, and will meet with a welcome reception.

Madame Rudolph and Officer James Morgan each sent word to the Mayor yesterday that they knew nothing of the Hull matter whatever. At the rate which testimony is coming in at present, considering the number of Sheridan's witnesses, our grandchildren will read the conclusion of this case with much interest.

The Public Library is growing in importance, and its beneficent results are daily seen. The Secretary requests all persons having complete, or nearly complete sets of any of the various weekly, monthly, or quarterly periodicals, who can contribute them to public service, to communicate the fact to him at the City Hall, stating where they may be seen with reference to their purchase for the library.

Another railway accident, the result of carelessness on the part of the sufferer, occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, at Fourteenth street, on the Michigan Central Railway track. Anthony Boyle was run over by the engine Fox Hound, and his right arm was terribly mangled, and severed from the body. The injured man was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, where, with surgical attendance and kind care, it is hoped his life may be saved.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened the bids for the Fullerton avenue conduit, receiving about thirty in all. The work is to be let in two sections. On the sand section the bids ranged between $33 and $78.40 per lineal foot, and on the clay section the limits were $41.50 and $95.00. There were several informal bids, which were not considered.

John Russell and George Schneider, rural residents of Bingham County, Mich., have learned, in the bitter school of experience, to put no faith in strangers. They were yesterday morning made the victims of a rascally confidence operator, and their confidence cost the former $160 and the latter $11. They came from the land of pine, and were en route to the fields of "long horns," when they fell in with the sharper, who played the role of a sheep-driver, and engaged them to aid in the stock business. Unconsciously they were the sheep, and they were soon shorn, and the operator walked off with the fleeces. It was the old story of credulity captured by cunning.

There is a city ordinance prohibiting any place of amusement having a bar in front, or, more properly, may be, prohibiting a bar having musical or other entertainments behind it. There are in the city hundreds of variety or music halls which are constantly breaking this ordinance. Indeed the keepers of these places began to think it a dead letter, but Superintendent Washburn has given instructions to enforce this most excellent law. Four keepers of low music halls on the West Side, named John Foley, Martin Vanderberg, D. D. Everett, and J. J. Clark, were up before Scully yesterday, charged with violating the ordinance, and were each fined $25 and costs.

Yesterday, about 11 o'clock a. m., Mr. Joseph Gronan, of No. 330 West Taylor street, saw a woman, apparently about 30 years old, and rather neatly clad, go to the lake shore at the foot of Twentieth street, deposit a bundle on the dock, and leap off into the water. She was drowned before assistance could be rendered her. A boat at once put out with grappling-hooks, and, after searching two hours or more, the body was recovered. There was nothing on the body to indicate the name of the woman nor the motive that induced her to seek a watery grave. The body was taken to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

Ah Fung is a Celestial from the Flowery Kingdom. In casting aside the dress of his forefathers he also placed on the shelf the customs and appetites inherited from them. In a word, Ah, in adopting the Caucasian pants, adopted the Caucasian's love for whisky. Monday afternoon Ah felt blue over financial matters, and came to the conclusion that he would drown his grief in the flowing bowl. He went into a restaurant on State street, and, while waiting for the benign bar-keeper to mix up something that would inebriate and not cheer, a youth named Williams entered, and intimated that the owner of a pigtail delighted in a diet of puppies, rats, etc., whereupon "John," wishing to correct the Mellican man, made a striking argument that caromed on Williams. This the latter answered by sticking a sharp screw in the Coolie's eye. Banyon said: "$10 for Williams."

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday, as usual, and took up the case of the theft or loss of $60 in the Madison street Police Station. The boy, Dennis Murphy, had been arrested, Sept. 5, on the charge of pocket-picking, and was found to have, when arrested, $60 in $5 bills. The station-keeper took the money, counted it, and placed it in the desk-drawer. The case was fixed for Sept. 11, and on the 10th this station-keeper saw the package of money in the drawer. The other station-keeper recollected having seen the money there on the 8th, but did not think anything more about it until the money was asked for and found to be missing. The Board finally concluded to take the case under advisement and to see Mayor Bond, Comptroller Burley, and Mr. Tuley as to what could be done to reimburse the boy. Mr. Burley was of the opinion that, if the Common Council chose to so order, the amount might be paid out of the contingent fund. He did not think that the boy could recover a judgment against the city, however, and unless the Council chose to order it paid, he might whistle for it. The Council will be asked to so order, however, and the boy will probably get his money after next Council meeting.

In an unnecessarily-abusive and badly-constructed article concerning the unfortunate differences of opinion between the owners and managers of the *Western Catholic*, the *Times* of yesterday went out of its way to attack a gentleman who has nothing whatever to do with the trouble, Mr. W. C. McClure. Not content with a few petty flings at his personal appearance and the harmless title of "Major," which came into his possession during the memorable days of the Fenian excitement, it had to tell a lie about him, in saying that he was not employed on the *Times*, and never would be again. When the attention of the proprietor of the paper was called to the matter, he sat and mused. The longer he mused, the more angry he became. Among the facts which he could not disguise were the following: That Mr. McClure had been, was, and would continue to be, connected with the *Times*; that the *Times* could not get along without the services of Mr. McClure; that Mr. McClure had solicited and secured nearly all the advertising the *Times* has had since his connection with it; that he secured said advertising on the strength of his own respectability, not on that of the paper; that he had written more valuable articles for the editorial page than all the other editors put together; that he never wrote anything libelous; and, finally, that he brought as much money into the office as the city department took out of it. After satisfying himself that these were really facts, he delivered a speech that raised the roof in several places.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I wish to ask a small favor at your hands. I have at my residence a Southern lady and her two little children,—a girl 10 and a boy 8 years of age. They are bright, pretty children, and have been well reared. The mother formerly moved in the first circles of society in the South. She has no friends and no money, but is very anxious to keep her little ones together. The children would sell papers on the street, the lady take in washing, or do anything that is honorable for a living. I shall consider them of my family until they are better provided for. What I want is, to call the attention of my many friends, and that of the public generally, hoping that each and every one may bring or send by mail to my office 5 cents, or $5, according to their ability, that this woman may be placed in a little home of her own, where she can support herself. In the meantime, furn[illegible] or provisions will not come amiss. I am not a me[illegible] of any church, or perhaps I might get assistance in that way for them; still, if there are any humanitarians in this city, I trust we may hear from them promptly in behalf of this tired and almost heart-broken mother and her little ones. [illegible]

AN IMPUDENT RASCAL.

The Chief of the Bunko and Skin-Faro Gang Putting on Airs.

He Overcomes Poor Old Banyon, But Fails to Bluff the Board of Police.

Every class of men in the world, good and bad, owns its *facile princeps*, its representative man, its exponent of its own virtue or villainy. In these representatives are to be found, refined to the tenth degree, all the fair or foul qualities of its sect. Thus Bridgeport, with its intense dislike to civic rule with a star on its breast, has its Sheridan; beer-loving "Nord-Seite" has its Hesing, and the gambling fraternity of skin faro and bunko men speaks through no less a person than its Mike McDonald. Without wishing to be personal and offensive to a member of Congress, it must be said that these same skin gamblers are never without a redeeming virtue to set off against one of their many intensely mean vices. They have nothing to do with what is generally understood to be the meaning of the word gambling, i. e., risking an amount of money in some game of chance against an equal amount risked by another. This is a thing foreign to their idea of what constitutes gambling. With them gambling is the art of

SNEAKING ROUND INCOMING RAILROAD TRAINS

and taking in hand and "skinning," or "going through" any fools whom they delude into their toils. Nothing is too small game for them to tackle. A broken-down hod carrier, taking home, on a Saturday night, by a strangely circuitous route, the few dollars which a debauch has left of his week's wages, a fourteen-year old cash-boy with a few shillings in his pocket, verdant rustics, such are the smaller fry which these gentry rob of their little all and then kick out, penniless, into the street. They have systematized their villainy so that when once a dupe is taken in tow, the process of "skinning" is merely a question of time, and very little time at that. And the chief of these creatures is Mike McDonald. The latest venture of McDonald is the

STARTING OF A NEW HELL

near the northwest corner of Monroe and Clark streets, which he hopes will become a sort of "Gambler's Exchange," with himself as President of the Board. This place was on Monday night raided by a party of Armory Station policemen, who succeeded in capturing Mike, Harry Lawrence, Morris Martin, H. Birch, A. Batterman, H. Wright, Charles Strong, and Robert James, all notorious fleecers. Yesterday morning the gang were brought before Banyon, and charged with keeping and being inmates of a gambling-house. The evidence of Sergt. Ebersold, Roundsman Bartholin, and Policemen Cannon and Van Vlierdan, who conducted the "pull," very conclusively showed that the charge against the prisoners was well founded, and were very sharply cross-questioned by Mike who, from a long acquaintance with the lower class of

SHYSTERS AND THIEVES' LAWYERS,

has caught from them a trick or two which he uses in case of need. Officer Van Vlierdan met with the severest examination. McDonald's questions, which were all answered stoutly in the negative, implying that that officer was in the habit of drinking whisky and smoking cigars in his house, and asking for and getting money from the gambler twice or thrice a week. The evidence for the prosecution being closed, McDonald made a speech to Banyon, in which he claimed he paid taxes on $100,000 worth of property, and has put $15,000 into his new gambling-hell and "store." He wound up by accusing the police with attempting to blackmail the gamblers, drinking whisky in the gamblers' rooms, getting cigars there, and "pulling" such houses as "will not come down with the greenbacks."

CAPT. BUCKLEY

reminded the boss-gambler that he could obtain redress at the proper place. The Justice summed up the case briefly; the eloquence of the McDonald, especially the words which referred to the $100,000 worth of property, appealed to his better judgment, and he decided the case would not justify a fine, and would assess the damages at $1 each for the prisoners. Upon the representation of the latter that they would prefer a fine, the Justice fined them $5 each, and the gang, talking of the "principle" that was involved, and the hardship of being blackmailed, left the court, giving way to the, comparatively speaking, respectable class of drunkards and prostitutes, whom Banyon treated to many a lecture on virtue and morality. Quite disgusted with the success of the Armory "pull," and the evil it augured his latest experiment, Mike McDonald, yesterday afternoon, entered the office of

THE BOARD OF POLICE,

previous to the meeting of the Board, and complained of the practice of sending officers around to gambling hells every half hour, on the ground that it corrupted the officers. He said the men would come in, get a drink, a cigar, or a dollar or two, and then go away again. Sheridan suggested that McDonald could report the names of these officers and make an affidavit charging them with these things. They would then be tried, and, if found guilty, discharged the force. This plan evidently did not suit McDonald. He wanted to have the "blackmailing" stopped by the Board, but did not wish to get the force down on him by getting any of the members discharged. The great professor of legerdemain in

BUNKO AND FARO

was anxious to save the $20 or $30 per month that these calls for cigars and drinks took out of his pocket, but he wanted the Commissioners to do it for him. It is probable that the small sums above mentioned would not have affected McDonald's exchequer some months ago, but, since the fraternity have been fighting each other and eating up "Mike's substance, he is quite desirous of curtailing the small expenses, if any such there are. He talked largely of the number of "hells" being started and already in operation, and boasted of the little regard which the gamblers paid to the efforts to squelch them, but he was evidently not so "chipper" as he talked. Finding that the Board was not disposed to stop

THE "PERSECUTION,"

as he called it, McDonald went off with a sort of swaggering threat that he would not stop to toy with the officers, but would "go for" the superior officers, have the best legal talent, and carry the matter to the highest court. It is clear that the frequent visits of the police are telling on the business of the faro and bunko sharks, and that their receipts are not sufficient to pay the tax of a few dollars for extra drinks. Commissioner Wright suggested that it would be a good idea to station an officer at the entrance of every one of the gambling hells to

TAKE THE NAMES

of all persons entering them, and present their names to the Grand Jury. On hearing this idea put forward, the two gamblers put their metaphorical tails between their legs and lit out to tell their fellow-vagrants that it wasn't a good day for bullying the Board of Police.

The fact is, that this man and all of his ilk have, at times, owned considerable property acquired by

EVERY SPECIES OF PETTY RASCALITY

within the reach of their limited intellects, and have thus been able to purchase a certain amount of tinsel gilding to dazzle the eyes of their victims, and make the latter think that these vagrant apostles of knavery are "square" men in their own peculiar line of dishonesty. In other words, they have often hitherto obtained the reputation of possessing that form of virtue known as

"HONOR AMONG THIEVES."

To deprive them of this reputation is a severer blow than any other that could be dealt them, and would do more toward keeping their victims out of their reach than any moral lecture that could be read. They are openly-avowed violators of the law beside, and as such should receive no commiseration from any good citizen on account of fancied grievances.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The day opened in Wall street with at least all of yesterday's improvement maintained, and with the tendency still in favor of further improvement. Money is not yet quotable on Stock Exchange loans. The banks, however, are accommodating merchants so far as possible at 7 per cent.

There was a heavy break in foreign exchange to-day; and prime bankers' 60 days' sterling sold from 107½ to 106, and good bankers' as low as 105. Cable transfers were done at 106.

There is very little demand for exchange, and a pressure to sell broke the market.

The customs receipts were $404,000.

The Gold-Room was regularly opened for business this morning, and no unusual excitement has prevailed there. The first sale was at 112, after which there was an advance to 112¼ and a decline to 111⅞@111⅝, closing at 111⅞@111⅞. On gold loans the rates have been 1 to 4 per cent for carrying; flat and 1-64 for use.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $59,000.

There were no transactions in Governments except at the Sub-Treasury, where $9,211,350 bonds have been bought since Saturday.

The clearings of the New York Associated Banks were all regularly made to-day.

There was not much excitement this morning regarding stocks. A small lot of brokers assembled in front of the Exchange on Broad street, and made a market for the purchase and sale of stocks for greenbacks. The following is a list of prices made in such transactions:

New York Central & Hudson		92	bid
Harlem	105	@110	
Lake Shore		82¾	
Wabash		50	
Rock Island		88	bid
Milwaukee & St. Paul		35	
Ohio & Mississippi		30	bid
Union Pacific	21	@ 29	
C., C. & I. C.		21	bid
Hannibal & St. Joe		20	bid
Western Union Telegraph	66	@ 70	
Pacific Mail	34½	@ 36	

In regard to the loan of the Union Trust Company to the Lake Shore & Michigan, which has been the basis of a good deal of misrepresentation, it now appears that the loan is not due until Jan. 1, 1874. The total of $1,760,000 represented advances made at different times on account of the $6,000,000 bonds which the Trust Company was negotiating. The money was not borrowed for dividend purposes at all, but in connection with the loan, which was for the purpose of increasing the equipment of the road to enable it to do all business which came to it.

Just before the close, the announcement was made that the well-known house of Henry Clews & Co. had suspended. This had a tendency to destroy the improved feeling existing, and also to open afresh the excitement. The firm paid out $1,250,000 in legal tenders to depositors during the [illegible] and it was the [illegible] would [illegible] drawn but $300,000. The refusal of the bank to certify or clear their checks was the immediate cause of to-day's disaster. Much sympathy was expressed for Mr. Clews.

Mr. Camp, of the Clearing-House, states that $10,000,000 loan certificates have been issued up to to-night.

There will be a meeting of the associated bankers to-morrow at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Bank.

Stocks were weak and lower at the close, in consequence of renewed excitement. The following are the closing prices on the street: Western Union, 63@64; Pacific Mail, 34@35; New York Central, 89@90; Erie, 51@53c; Rock Island, 88@90; Michigan Southern, 77¾@79; Northwestern, 42@43¼; C. C. & I. C., 20@22; Wabash, 43@45; Ohio & Mississippi, 29@30; Union Pacific, 19½@20; Harlem, 102@104.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 26@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 6d@12s 8d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 7d; white, 12s 10d@13s 1d; club, 13s 3d@13s 4d. Corn, 32s 9d. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 28s 9d. Wheat—winter, 12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 6d; white, 12s 9d@12s 11d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 32s@32s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—6 p. m.—Cotton—Dull; middling upland, 9d; Orleans, 9¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 5,100; speculation and export, 2,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat, average quality, 12s 9d@12s 11d; club, 13s@13s 2d; red Western spring, 12s@12s 6d; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour, 28s@29s. Corn, 32s@32s 6d. Cheese, 63s 6d. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d. Short ribs, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 23—5 p. m.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable for crops. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, £21,000. Rate of discounts in open market for three months' bills is 2 13-15 per cent, or 3-16 below the Bank of England rates. Consols, 92⅛@92¼. News from New York relative to financial affairs causes a better feeling in American securities; 5-20s of '65 and of '67, 95¼; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91¾. Erie, 45¾. Sugar, on spot, 29s 6d, afloat.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—Rentes, 57f 21½c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 54 cars reported to arrive, 1,360; total for the week, 7,055. The market is at a dead-lock, for receipts are heavy. Buyers, in the present unsettled state of financial affairs, are at loss how to operate, and prefer awaiting developments. Everything wears a better look to-day, and it is thought trade will follow the usual course to-morrow. There were no sales except to supply the immediate wants of the local trade. Prices remain nominally as last week.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,200; total for the week, 7,400; market not yet opened.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 300; total for the week, 14,500. The market is moderately active, considering the financial troubles, at a decline of ⅛c from last week's closing prices. Sales include 1,000 Illinois hogs, av 118 to 240 lbs, at $4.30@5.00; 500 Ohio hogs, av 190 lbs, at $4.37½.

Watertown (Mass.) Live-Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 23.—Beef cattle receipts, 683 head. As there were no Western cattle received, the chances were a little in favor of Northern dealers working off their stock, but the market was not active, and sales were confined to small lots. Prices without improvement; sales of choice at $10.00; extra, $9.00@9.50; 1st quality, $8.00@8.50; 2d, $6.00@7.50; 3d, $4.00@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 12,000; market moderately active; large dealers closed out in fair season at prices that corresponded with last week's sales. Some few lots perhaps not quite as high; sales in lots, $2.50@3.75 each; extra, $4.00@5.50.

Spring Lambs, 5½@7c per lb.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Wool is quiet and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 52@53c; extra, 50@52c; medium, 49@52c; coarse, 46@48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 46@48c; medium, 48@50c; coarse, 45@46c; combing washed, 57½@63c; combing unwashed, 42½c; Canada combing, 63@65c; fine unwashed, 32@32½c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35c; tub washed, 50@56c; Colorado washed, 25@30c; Colorado unwashed, 22@25c; extra and medium pulled, 40@42c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 40@42c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Business was very quiet with manufacturers' agents; but jobbers were more active, and there is more confidence in trade. The market for cotton goods is steady in first hands, but jobbing rates for fine brown cottons and corset jeans are irregular. Cotton flannels and grain bags were very scarce. Prints were fairly active with jobbers, woolens for mens' wear quiet, but flannels and blankets were in steady request and firm.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—The crude oil market is quiet; sales at $1.10@1.15. No sellers; think the market a little weaker. Refined—Market extremely weak; no demand for oil from any quarter on spot. October and November, offering at 15c, and no buyers above.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—COTTON—In moderate demand, lower; middling uplands, new, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Prices strongly in favor of buyer. Receipts 17,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.40@6.00; common to good extra, $6.50@6.65; good to choice, $6.70@7.40; white wheat extra, $7.40@8.25; extra Ohio, $6.50@8.25; St. Louis, $6.70@10.50. Rye flour scarce and firmer at $4.75@6.00. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.15@3.60. Wheat irregular and unsettled. Receipts, 264,000 bu; No. 2 and No. 3 spring mixed, $1.42; Northwestern supers, $1.43@1.46; No. 2 Chicago, $1.44@1.46; No. 1 Chicago, $1.50@1.52; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.53; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 52,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63@64c; sail do, 65@66c; high mixed and yellow, 66@66½c. Oats steady; receipts, 29,000 bu; white Western, 52@54c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 25c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Nothing doing.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 40@41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower; new mess for September, $17.25. Beef and cut meats dul and unchanged. Middles firmer; long clear, 9½@9¾c. Lard, Western steam, 8⅛@8 9-16c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 96c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, concessions would have to be made to sell. Wheat, buyers demand concessions which sellers refuse to make. Small lots No. 3 red fall, $1.25; No. 2 do at $1.45. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 40c, cash; 42@42½c October. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 32½@33c, cash. Barley—Unsettled, dull and lower for all grades below choice; No. 3, $1.15; sample lots of choice and fancy Wisconsin, $1.55@1.75. Rye dull and lower at 67@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $16.00; cash order lots, $16.25@16.50. Bacon dull and only a small order trade. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Lower at $4.00@4.30.

CATTLE—Active; thin to prime native steers, $3.00@5.50.

WHISKY—Steady at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn easier; white mixed, 71c; white, 72@73c; yellow, 93c.

HAY—Prime at $23.00; choice, $26.00@27.00.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; Louisiana, 96c; Cincinnati, $1.02.

COTTON—Sales, 1,430 bales; steadier at the opening, but subsequently unsettled, tending down the rest of the day, closing at a decline of ⅛@¼c; strict ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14@16½c; common middling to strict low middling, 17@17½c; middling to good middling, 17¾@18¼c; receipts, 1,053.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and unchanged. Wheat dull and steady; red, $1.55@1.60; amber, $1.62; white, $1.70@1.80. Rye, 82@87c. Corn lower; yellow, 66@66½c; mixed, 65@66c. Oats drooping; white, 45c; mixed, 45@46c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $17.75@18.00. Dried hams, $23.00@24.00.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 11c; refined, 14@16½c.

WHISKY—Held at $7.00.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; fair to prime white, $1.65@1.75; choice amber, $1.70@1.72; good to prime red, $1.55@1.65. Corn dull and nominal. Oats steady and firm; mixed Western, 44c; white, 45c. Rye steady at 88@92c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and weak; pork nominal at $17.50@17.75. Bulkmeats and bacon nominal. Lard dull and nominal at 8½@8⅞c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Nominal; nothing doing.

WHISKY—Firmer at 97½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $7.00@7.15. Wheat quiet at $1.30@1.35. Corn in fair demand at 53c. Rye firm at 48@53c. Oats steady at 36@44c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal. Transactions somewhat interfered with by the general financial disturbances throughout the country. Pork nominal at $16.00. Lard firm; steam, 8@8½c; kettle, 8½@8¾c. Bulk meats; nothing doing. Bacon quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain dull and inactive; No. 2 red wheat $1.40. Corn, 55@55c. Oats, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Higher; car lots of standard white, 15c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—BAGGING—Steady at 13½@14½c, according to weight.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork, $16.00@16.50. Bacon and bulkmeats unchanged. Lard—Tierce, 8¾@9¼c; prime steam, 8c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at 92c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 23—COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal higher at $3.00. Corn dull and lower, at 67@68c. Oats dull at 45@46c in store.

HAY—Nominal.

BRAN—Dull at $16.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; shoulders, 9@9½c; sides, 10@10½c.

LARD—Nominal.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular, closing firmer; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.60; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.[illegible]; amber Michigan, $1.39@1.41, September; $1.40@1.41 for October; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2 do, $1.39@1.40; No. 3 do, $1.26; No. 1 spring, $1.[illegible]; $1.18. Corn steady; high mixed, 50c; [illegible] tember; 50½@51c for October; [illegible] 3c. Oats steady; No. 1, [illegible]

[illegible] Dull and unchanged. [illegible] Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, [illegible] oats, 15,000 bu. [illegible]

THE COURTS.

An Important Patent Case Before Judge Blodgett.

An Indignant Property-Owner Sues the C., D. & V. R. R. Co.

A $75,000 Suit Commenced Against the St. L., A. & R. I. R. R. Co.

Just Cause for Divorce---Child Beating Case, Etc.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Supreme Court.

Judge Blodgett was occupied a good part of yesterday in hearing the final argument of the case of Frank Sturges against Isaac Van Hagen. In April, 1871, the defendant obtained a patent for an improved machine for punching and stamping metal, being used especially for moulding deep covers in tin cups without puckering the metal. One Frederick M. Huntington, afterwards, in September, 1872, obtained a patent for identically the same invention, it having been previously decided that Huntington was really the first inventor. Complainants, who are the Assignees of the patentee, Huntington, therefore bring a suit against Van Hagen to have his (Van Hagen's) patent annulled. By stipulation the evidence taken before the Commissioner of Patents, when the priority of the two patents was in issue, was put in evidence yesterday.

Messrs. Gridley and Warner, solicitors for complainants, on the hearing urged that Huntington was and is entitled to the patent, because by the evidence he was the first to complete a practical working machine, which he did in November, 1870. The courts have held that the first inventor is he who first perfects and adopts the article to use, and until then it is not patentable. In order to reduce to practice the invention must be embodied in a practical working machine, or a machine capable of being operated. It does not matter that the idea has been originated, or that a model has simply been made, but that a practical operative machine must have been made, citing 1 Story 599, 10 Howard 498, 2 Fisher 600, and other decisions.

Defendants claim that it is clear from the evidence that, though Huntington did make a machine similar to that claimed as patented, yet it was due to Van Hagen's suggestions that Huntington was led to experiment in this direction. Both Huntington and Van Hagen were employed by Sturges & Co. at the time the patent was granted. Van Hagen was asked to assign the patent to his employers, as defendants claim, and, refusing to do so, was discharged. They then carried an interference through the Patent Office, and obtained a patent for Huntington, who then assigned it to the firm.

The question is entirely one of evidence as to the priority of invention, no point being made as to any difference between the patents; but, as the invention is one which will be of much practical use, the issue of this claim will be a matter of general interest.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE C., D. & V. RAILROAD.

Robert Patterson filed a bill yesterday against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad for damages occasioned by laying their side-track near his property. Complainant alleges that he is owner of Lots 14 and 15, in subdivision of Block 13, in Carpenter's Addition, being on Curtis street, and that he has a house thereon, which has been till lately a homestead, but is now rented to a tenant. In September, 1872, the Railroad Company laid a track across Curtis and the adjoining streets to its depot, running within eight or ten feet of complainant's house. Patterson claims that the noise of the cars, the smoke and steam, cause a nuisance, and have been so offensive that the tenants of his aforesaid premises have been been compelled to move away; that his house is empty, and has been damaged fully one-half in value, and made unmarketable. The Company, he claims, has no right to damage his property without compensation, which they have never made, or offered to make. Complainant also insists that the Railroad Company has no legal right, as they claim, from the Common Council to lay their track, but have laid it unauthorized and without the knowledge of the Board of Public Works. Defendants have not instituted any action for the condemnation of land to be used by them, or for the assessment of damages. Complainant asks therefor to be recompensed for his alleged damage, and for an injunction against the Company.

JUST CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

Helen Ryder has commenced an action for divorce and alimony against her husband, and, as it appears by the bill, with good cause. Complainant shows that she was married in June, 1861, to defendant, and has one son. Ryder was in the War of the Rebellion till its close. After he returned he commenced a course of the most brutal treatment, assaulting and beating her, throwing her outdoors, and refusing to support her. This conduct finally terminated in an attempt, last August, to burn her, her son, and aunt, in their apartments at night. Defendant collected a heap of clothes, and attempted to saturate them with kerosene and set them on fire, but was restrained by Mrs. Ryder's aunt. Defendant is a stone-mason and earning over $25 a week. Mrs. Ryder asks a divorce, suitable alimony, and the care of the child.

BILL TO SET ASIDE A TAX SALE.

George Jonas filed a bill yesterday against Henry H. Gage, to set aside a tax sale. Complainant represents that he is the owner of Lot 31 in C. J. Hull's Subdivision of Lots 59, 61, 69, 70, and 72, in Butterfield's Addition. As he has lately learned Gage purchased said premises at a sale for taxes Dec. 2, 1870, and has since received a tax deed, complainant insists that he has had no knowledge of the proceedings, and that the affidavit filed by Gage when he obtained the deed is untrue, and prays that the sale, as a cloud on his title, may be set aside, and the premises reconveyed to him.

HABEAS CORPUS ASKED.

A few days ago Michael Hattner and his wife Mary were arrested on a charge of assault, on the instance of Mr. Hamilton, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. A writ of habeas corpus was sued out, and yesterday Hattner and his wife were examined in the Criminal Court by Judge Booth. It appears from the evidence that the brutal treatment of Hattner and his wife toward Albert, who is a son of Mrs. Hattner, has been continued for a long time, but that this last time the poor boy was terribly beaten, and his eyes blacked. The evidence was abundantly sufficient to make a prima facie case, and the accused were remanded to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

An order was entered dismissing the case of Peter B. Wright.

In the case of John Jacobs, an order for hearing was made, and creditors' meeting before the Register for Nov. 4, 1873, and notice of publication.

The Assignee of Daniel Mason was authorized to settle all suits and claims against the bankrupt, on the terms asked in his petition.

In the case of William Ryan, the petition was ordered dismissed at petitioner's costs, and by his request.

An order was entered, in the case of H. Schneider and others, to dismiss, unless objections are filed in ten days.

UNITED STATES COURT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced yesterday in the United States Court by Zalman G. Simmons against the St. Louis, Alton & Rock Island Company, and damages laid at $75,000. Homer Cook appears for the plaintiff.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Thomas Triggs was tried for burglary, and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Edward Simpson on a charge of larceny was convicted and remanded.

John Wolf and Charles Williams plead guilty to petty larceny and were remanded.

Joseph Gorman and John Malone were tried for larceny.

COUNTY COURT.

Nelson M. Bassett, Edwin S. Osgood, and Clayton E. Crafts were appointed Commissioners to make special assessment No. 1 in the Town of Cicero.

The Court was again engaged in hearing objections to city taxes.

COURTS IN BRIEF.

Lorenzo B. Curtis has filed a bill for divorce against his wife Melissa, on the ground of desertion.

Adolph Kerbs and Louis Spien brought action of assumpsit against L. J. Hobart, claiming $6,000.

Another Goodrich lightning divorce case was commenced yesterday by Mary J. Bates against Samuel D. Bates. The papers were filed, the appearance of defendant entered, and a reference to the Master made simultaneously. Four more of the cut and dried kind, all printed, follow this.

John P. Klein commenced an action in damages against the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company for $25,000.

Theodore A. Shaw filed a precipe against Elson T. Wright, in assumpsit; damages, $12,000. Also, by the same against Leverett W. Murray for $5,000.

In the Supreme Court the same plaintiff also commenced an action for $15,000 against Stephen B. Bowles.

J. W. Lowell and S. D. Barker filed a petition in the Superior Court for a mechanics' lien against James Barker, Harvey Brown, and James Brown. The premises are Lot 8 in Assessor's division of Block 118, of School Section Addition to Chicago. The amount claimed is $2,789.20.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—The Supreme Court met at 9 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, there being a full bench present. The business transacted was as follows. Motions were decided:

BY MR. JUSTICE CRAIG.

92—William Mosher et al. v. Louis Brizzalara et al. On the call of the docket this case was continued. A motion is now made to set aside the order of continuance. The appearance of defendant is entered by stipulation, and it is asked that the case stand on the docket for trial. The motion to set aside the order of continuance is allowed, and the case taken by the Court.

BY MR. JUSTICE SCHOLFIELD.

168—Josiah H. Bissell v. William Terry et al. Motion to strike certificate of evidence from the files. We have considered the motion, and it is overruled.

BY MR. JUSTICE M'ALLISTER.

539—Oswald Kubitschy v. James F. Gyles. This is a case where the appeal has been dismissed. A motion is now made for procedendo to issue instanter, and the motion is allowed.

45—George Boggs v. Elisha W. Willard, George Smith et al. This case was before us at a former term, and the decree was in favor of the complainant. It was reversed, an opinion filed, and at the close of the opinion it was stated that the Court below should have dismissed the bill, but, in the judgment which was entered, it was stated that the decree be reversed and the cause remanded, and such further proceedings to be had as might in law and equity appertain, without directing the Court below to dismiss the bill. The Court below, however, did dismiss the bill. There being some motion made to transfer the case to the Federal Court, which motion was overruled, the case was brought here again by writ of error, and the plaintiff in error assigns for error that the Court below erred in dismissing the bill. To that assignment of error there is a special plea, setting forth by reference the pleading what was done in the Court below as well as the action of this Court in the case. Now a motion is made to strike that plea from the files. It appears that the Court below entered a decree according to the directions of this Court, or what was said in the opinion ought to be done—that is, dismissing the bill. The plea is one of confession and avoidance, setting up the judgment of this Court to sustain it. It also brings before this Court the decision of the Court below in dismissing the bill. We are of opinion, on consideration of this matter, that the plea is wholly unnecessary. It only tends to cumber the record. It is the same identical record that was here before, and the Court having passed upon it, if the plaintiff assigns error in dismissing the bill, that question was before us previously, and it is wholly unnecessary to bring the matter before us by a special plea, and theoretically it is improper, because it confesses that there was error in discussing the bill, which we can see was done in pursuance of the opinion of this Court, and then seeks to sustain the evidence by the opinion and judgment of this Court. We therefore allow the motion to strike it from the files. Scott, J.—I do not concur.

BY MR. JUSTICE WALKER.

John A. Templeton v. George E. Haywood. The only paper we find on file in this case is a notice by defendant in error that he will enter his appearance in this court, and insist upon a trial at the present term. The notice was served, and the service acknowledged more than ten days before the commencement of the term. We find no record here, either full or short, from either party, and we think it is not proper the case should remain on the docket. An order will, therefore, be entered striking it from the docket.

BY MR. CHIEF JUSTICE BREESE.

The applications of A. J. Caton and Gary L. Taylor for admission to the bar have been considered and are allowed.

24—Henry Lets v. William Nason. This case was taken on call on the 16th. On the 18th, a motion was made to vacate the order of submission, and the order was set aside. A motion is now made for a continuance, and the Court being of opinion that the case should be continued, the motion is allowed.

NEW MOTIONS.

107—Seth W. Hardin v. Charles Cottelle. Motion to set aside affirmance under the rule, on suggestions filed, and that the case be taken.

75—Motion for leave to file additional briefs as to plea in bar.

448—The Prairie State Loan and Trust Company impleaded, etc. Motion for leave to file additional record allowed.

542—Skidmore v. McGinness. Motion to dismiss appeal for want of prosecution. Appeal dismissed.

543—Sullivan, et al. v. State of Illinois. Motion to retax costs.

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

Hennies v. The People, etc. This cause was passed yesterday. It is now agreed it may be taken by the Court. The principal point made by Mr. Beattie of counsel for the plaintiff in error that the section of the statute providing for entering judgment against the surety of an appeal bond, in connection with the defendant, without notice or summons to the surety is in contravention of the Constitution and void, and that the judgment is therefore void.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

141—John P. Harris et al. v. Paul Cornell. Argued by John Woodbridge, Jr., for appellant, and taken under advisement.

142—William Becker v. The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago. Taken on call.

143—Jacob Williams v. The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago. Taken on call.

144—Jacob Lauer v. The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago. Taken on call.

145—August Wischover v. The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago. Taken on call.

146—Frederick Rudolph v. The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago. Taken on call.

147—Micholas Janssen v. The German Mutual Fire Insurance Company of North Chicago. Taken on call.

148—John G. Baldwin v. The City of Chicago. Taken on call.

149—The William Butcher Steel Works v. Frederick M. Atkinson; taken on call.

150—Caroline L. Bishop et al. v. Mary O'Connor et al.; taken on call.

151—The Fourth National Bank of Chicago v. The City National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich.; taken on call.

152—Samuel Simons, impleaded, &c., v. Asa D. Waldron et al.; taken on call.

153—Leonard W. Edleman v. Abraham M. Byers et al.; taken on call.

154—Larissa P. Grund et al. v. Elizabeth Van Vleck; taken on call.

155—Jeremiah L. Hallida et al. v. William H. Hunt; taken on call.

156—Augustus Newman v. Sarah C. Newman; taken on call.

157—Thomas Kane v. Simon Forth; taken on call.

158—Judson M. W. Jones v. J. K. Wright & Co.; taken on call.

159—Judson M. W. Jones v. John K. Wright; taken on call.

160—Jacob Seibel v. James H. Vaughn; taken on call.

TO-MORROW'S CALL.

The call for to-morrow will be from 161 to 180 inclusive.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA.

Not a Single Case During the Past Two Weeks—Report of Sanitary Superintendent Miller.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Dr. Johnson was in the chair, and there were also present the Sanitary Superintendent, the Health Officer, and Messrs. Moore and Schloetzer.

Several petitions from North Branch distillers, asking for permission to feed cattle at their establishments during the winter, were read, together with remonstrances against the same. They were referred to the special Committee appointed at a former meeting to investigate the matter.

The weekly report of the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Ben C. Miller, was read and ordered on file. It showed that the deaths during the week ending Sept. 20 numbered 221, being a decrease of 21 as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 3 as compared with the corresponding week in 1872. The mortality was divided as follows: Males, 118; females, 103; white, 219; colored, 2; married, 55; single, 166. The mean thermometer for the week has been 59 degrees. Four deaths from small-pox had occurred, and 16 new cases of that disease and varioloid had been reported. The cholera had entirely disappeared from the city, and a marked decrease was noticeable in the number of deaths from other diseases of the bowels. The Seventh Ward had the highest rate of mortality, there being one death to every 1,317 inhabitants; the lowest rate was in the Second Ward, where 1 died in 8,312 inhabitants. The ratio of deaths to the entire population was 1 in 1,660.

The report of Dr. John Reid, Health Officer, was also placed on file. It set forth that 563 nuisance notices had been served and 533 nuisances abated. The sewer-connection notices served numbered 355, and the sewer connections made, 92. The day scavenger work for the week had been generally well performed. The sanitary condition of the city was good and constantly improving, owing to the extension of the sewer system. The unfortunate North Branch gets its regular weekly rub at the close of the report.

The Board adjourned.

CUPID AND MARS.

An Engineer's Flirtation in a Dining-Room Excites the Ire of the Carver—Major Domo Brings a Forcible Action of Ejectment—Chairs, Knives, and Champagne-Bottles Improvised as Instruments of War—A Sanguinary Conflict.

The head waiter and the engineer at the Transit House, at the Union Stock Yards, engaged in a serious affray yesterday about noon. The engineer, it appears, intruded himself into the dining-room, while a circle of pretty girls stood around the apartment, and began to make himself familiar with the prettiest of them. After a time the head waiter became annoyed beyond all power of restraint, and, walking up to the coquettish engineer, he laid his fist so heavily upon the steam-generator's nose as to cause it to lay as flat upon its owner's face as a cent, thus damaging its efficiency as a scenter. The engineer returned the blow, raising a large black lump on the head waiter's left cheek. The latter then grasped an empty champagne bottle,—one that was emptied at the recent Pork-Packers' banquet,—and hurled it at the offending engineer. It missed its object, and revolved through a window out into the air. Then the waiter picked up a large carving-knife, and made strenuous efforts to cover the floor of the dining-room with slices of the engineer's cheek. Finally the latter managed to begin the descent of the stairs that lead from the dining-room into the back yard. As he went down, the waiter threw another empty bottle after him, which lodged against his back head, inflicting a severe cut. The engineer dropped senseless on the stairs, and the waiter attempted to escape. A police officer, however, captured him, and took both parties to the Town Hall. From thence they were carried before Justice Thompson, who fined them $10 each.

To Clubs.

Parties coming to the Exposition from a distance will find it very much to their advantage to avail themselves of Mr. Laurie to provide for them at Nos. 144 and 145 Michigan avenue, both in meals and with lodging, at very great reductions on prices obtainable anywhere else. This gentleman has three large dining rooms (one with a seating capacity of over 1,000), and strangers wishing to economize can do no better than to place themselves under his provisioning. He proposes to make one popular price at the table d' hote, and that price will be 25 cents, and an equally reasonable one for ordered meals.

THE EXPOSITION.

Immense Activity at the Great Building.

Large Arrivals Yesterday of Goods for Exhibition.

The Exposition is going ahead swimmingly. Goods from this and other cities poured into the building yesterday in an incessant stream. Carpenters' hammers and the hoofs of horses thumping through the building joined in the general clatter from sunrise to long past sunset, and the prospect is that both to-day and to-morrow will see a continuance of the clatter. To a person possessed of nerves that can stand a noise not equaled since the little misunderstanding which ensued at the raising of a celebrated round-tower, a couple of hours spent in the building will prove very profitable ones. The machinery, in its present aspect, shows more favorably than any other department of the show, and will prove much more interesting when the power is applied. Mr. Scoville, under whose guidance the power is to be applied, has worked diligently, and on Monday night, three workmen being kept up all night for the purpose,

STEAM WAS GOT UP

in one of the boilers. The collection of pumps, which is located in the extreme northern end of the building, is very exhaustive, comprising water-hoisters of all kinds, from the diminutive well-pump up to the one with an exhaust standing four feet from the ground. A little further south the cast-iron goods are congregated, a bright lot of stoves of all kinds being the best representatives of this class of goods. A large space on the northwest is devoted to sewing-machines, specimens of which dainty pieces of mechanism are sent by no less than a dozen manufacturers, the Wilcox & Gibbs, Singer, Blees, American, Home, Davis, Victor, Remington, Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Florence. Near these are a number of safes, each of which are warranted to keep ice-cream locked up inside congealed though the safe be subjected to a regular 9th of October conflagration.

THE NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY

are building a beautiful pagoda, the largest erection in the building, its peak reaching some 50 feet in the air. In this, it is understood, they intend to display the operation of the various machines used by the Company in the manufacture of their time-pieces; in fact to make $500 gold watches under the eye of the public. Near here, and not far from the sewing-machine display, is a space occupied by Goodrich's markers, a machine which are as indispensable to the public as Goodrich's line of steamers, or a patent Goodrich divorce, strict secrecy insured. A collection of delf, china, and glass-ware, near by, is very pretty, and would be none the worse for the addition of whatever home-made crockery or glass-ware is salable in the city. The collection of keroseniers, which hangs above the glass and crockery, is very handsome indeed, and when lit, at the night exhibitions, will be a feature of the show. A five-hundred-dollar piece of

FANCY WOOD-CARVING,

done by a Norwegian, consisting of a couple of caskets, a number of knives and forks, spoons and napkin-rings, all cut out of a slab of lance-wood. The collection of goods displayed by the Chicago Terra-Cotta Company is one of the most interesting in the Exhibition. Besides a lot of terra-cotta castings in the shape of garden and hall ornaments, flower stands, fountains, and other beautifully designed goods, they show the practical use of terra-cotta as a valuable adjunct to house-building. In a section of wall about 12 feet square are shown specimens of terra-cotta facings in connection with red brick, white brick, and with Portland cement. Near this the Chicago Artificial Stone Company have erected a handsome porch, made of stone of their own manufacture, so close an imitation of the natural article as to be hardly distinguishable from it. The specimens of statuary castings done in this material show marvelously fine lines and a delicacy of finish that can hardly be surpassed by any material outside of marble. Besides the porch already mentioned

AN ARTIFICIAL STONE TOMB-STONE

of about thirty feet in height is handsome enough for any one to be proud of lying beneath it, although, as a tomb-stone, it is not so great a success as any of eight large Scotch-granite shafts close at hand. A transition from grave-stones to church-bells is as natural a one as can be effected in the building, so it will be well to mention the fact that the biggest bell in the city, weighing 5,000 lbs, is on exhibition as a specimen of the workmanship of the Troy Bell Foundry. On this bell are inscribed the words, "Presented to Temple Baptist Church, Chicago, by N. F. Ravlin." This bell is a counterpart of the bell which the Troy Company exhibited in England. A case of Remington small-arms is well worthy of notice, comprising specimens of the shot-guns, sporting and military rifles, different sized revolvers, bayonets, etc., manufactured by this Company. In the southern end of the building are collections of goods of the lighter class, such as harness, furniture, domestic articles, tin-ware, etc.

IN PASSING UP STAIRS

the visitor will find that the stair walls are utilized as exhibiting-space by show-card manufacturers, who display multitudinous specimens of their pictorial printing. On the first landing stands an interesting fifty-four-gallon cask of Schroeder's bitters. An idea prevails in the building that the Kentucky distillers will place similar casks of similar stuff on all the landings, as a gentle stimulant to aid the tired visitors in mounting the 127 steps which lead to the summit of the building. If Southern hospitality is really going to assert itself after this genial fashion, the numberless sample-rooms, orchestrion halls, California restaurants, and lager-beer saloons which have clustered round the big show, will find their occupation snatched from them when the opening occurs. One of the first things that catch the eye of the visitor to the gallery is a collection of ingenious appliances which call to mind

THE LINES OF TOM HOOD:

"There's some is born with their legs bowed by natur',
And some is born with straight legs from the first,
And some that would have been a great deal straighter,
But they was badly nursed;"

appliances which are said to prove a boon to those who suffer from bow-legs, knock-knees, club-feet, weak ankles, spines, and other malformation which flesh is heir to, and which, up to within comparatively recent times, have been considered incurable. In the gallery will be found the metallurgical and mineralogical display of the American Bureau of Mines. The specimens will be arranged according to States, on a large frame consisting of nine large shelves, and will be duly labeled. At the southern end of the gallery a large space is taken up by the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railway. The various articles to be here exhibited will, when completely arranged, consist of specimens of the products of all materials which come from above or below the lands of this railroad. At present, some fine specimens of coal and of agricultural products are on view, while, above all, are a number of photographs of the famed Yosemite Valley and a collection of elk heads, some of which are very fine indeed.

THE ART GALLERY

is beginning to look very interesting. Entering the first room, one is greeted by the placid, thoughtful face of our absent Mayor, executed in crayon in a very masterly manner. Near by are portraits of D. A. Gage, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Bross, and other Chicago noteworthies, while scattered here and there are statuettes in marble and bronze, specimens of glass-coloring, engravings and photography. The collection of statuary is very fine. The statue "Zenobia," by Miss Hosmer, is a beautiful work of art, as also are Mr. Volk's statues of Ione, and statuettes of Lincoln and Douglas. Rogers's Lydia, the property of Potter Palmer, is an exquisite piece of sculpture, and worthy of a prolonged study of its beauties. Of the paintings, that which claims most attention is the immense canvas, Bierstadt's "Autumn in the Sierras." This is landscape on a gigantic scale, taking in an immense stretch of valley country, and the mighty mountains which tower above; and yet the utmost truthfulness is observable in all its parts. The limpid lake in the foreground reflecting the autumnal foliage, the near waterfall, the torrent dashing along the valley, the dreamy distance, seen through an almost imperceptible haze, the mountain side, with its murmuring lakes and trickling cascades, combine to make this last picture of the greatest of American landscape painters one of the sublimest he has ever presented. Two forest scenes, by H. C. Ford, are exquisite pieces of foliage-painting, the subdued tints of the summer scene, and the rich coloring of the "autumn woods," enhancing the beauties of each. Quite a number of smaller paintings are on hand, but at present it is unnecessary to go into further particulars.

TO EXPOSITION VISITORS COMING IN CARRIAGES.

In order to prevent confusion and to enable visitors to depart from the building with the least delay, the Executive Committees have issued the following directions: Visitors in carriages will be furnished at the Adams street entrance with a perforated ticket numbered in duplicate, one for himself and one for his coachman. Upon the portion of the ticket for the visitor, will be the following: "When you wish to leave the building, hand the ticket to the telegraph operator at the southern exit, and hold your party in readiness to go when the number of your carriage is announced." Upon the coachman's ticket will be the following instructions: "At the time your employer has ordered your carriage to be in readiness, you will proceed to the carriage station, on the vacant grounds at the southern end of the building, on Michigan avenue, within hearing distance of the carriage dispatcher. When your number is called, drive to the southern exit and call out your number, when the dispatcher will see that your party is notified."

OBITUARY.

The telegraph the other day announced the death by yellow fever of Lieut. Bell, of the army, who was in command of a post in the Dry Tortugas. He was the son of Gen. J. Warren Bell, a former resident of this city, and left here but a few years ago. He was about 29 years of age. The *Army and Navy Journal* publishes the following touching obituary:

"The yellow fever, which is once more scourging the South, or a portion of it, has, during the past week, deprived us of two excellent officers, one belonging to the army, and the other to the navy. Of Lieut. Bell, one who knows him well, writes that, 'Graduating with honor at the Military Academy of the United States in June, 1867, Lieutenant Bell entered upon his services as an officer of the army, with the high distinction of having been the senior officer of the battalion of cadets. Faithful, earnest, and thorough in the performance of every duty, he had been selected for the most responsible position, and the high promise of excellence and efficiency as an officer, evinced in his earlier days, has been thoroughly fulfilled in his subsequent career. A gentleman in every sense of the word, a soldier in its highest sense, Lieut. Bell won for himself the affection of his comrades, the respect and confidence of all. The last days of August found him in command of the isolated post of Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas—not another officer with him to share in the duties and exposure, when the dread pestilence of yellow-fever broke upon the garrison. Promptly he took every measure in his power to save his command, sending all untouched by the malady to a secure retreat, while he stood to his post to aid and succor those already stricken down. With death on every side, and staring him in the face, he never faltered in his lonely duty, and when relief finally reached him, exhausted by his long exposure and ceaseless watching, he could only welcome it for his men; it came too late to save their faithful commander. Then, and not until then, he yielded to the attack of the destroyer, and on Thursday evening, the 11th of September, died, "on duty" and at his post.'"

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

Was James Manning Murdered, or was His Death Accidental?--A Puzzled Coroner and Baffled Officers.

The mysterious disappearance of James Manning, and the finding of his body with the throat cut from ear to ear, and his skull broken, has created the profoundest sensation among police circles, and among the friends of the deceased. The case remains in very much the same mysterious surroundings in which it was left by the account of it in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday morning. The Coroner and the Detectives are baffled, and when they met yesterday morning at the Morgue to hold the inquest, they decided to adjourn it until this morning at 10 o'clock. In the meantime Detective Tyrrell has been at work summoning witnesses, or rather those persons who saw the most of deceased during his last hours. Very little information has been gathered that tends to clear away the mystery. A dirk knife and the hat of the deceased was found upon the dock, near by, where his body was fished out, and this would seem to indicate that a murder has been committed. If the skull of the deceased was broken by a tug-wheel, the body must have floated out into the river. This it clearly did not, as it was found in the slip, on the bank of which the dirk was found. It may have been done by a fall from the dock, but this is hardly probable. One of the most curious features of the case is that, although the throat is cut, there is no blood upon the shirt of the deceased. There are several spots upon his coat, but his shirt is unstained. The body of the deceased was removed to his former home, near the corner of Oakley and Twenty-first street, yesterday afternoon, where the inquest will be resumed this morning.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

EDUCATIONAL.

Academie Favarger, 286 MICHIGAN-AV.

French and English School for Young Ladies and Misses. Fall term commencing Sept. 15, 1873. A limited number of parlor boarders accommodated. This institution is a branch of the Academie Favarger, Bois de Boulogne, Paris, France, established in 1850, and directed by Miss Favarger, a sister of Mme. de Pelgrom Newell. The instruction in French is thorough, it being the language of the family, and arrangements are such that pupils, if desired, may finish their studies at the Paris school. MME. NEWELL will receive calls Tuesdays and Fridays, and will be glad to give all further information desired. Circulars are to be found at office A. H. Andrews & Co., 168 State-st.

Family and Day School, NEW YORK CITY.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their school for girls from six to twenty-one, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st. Girls fitted for any College. Refer to Rev. Robert Collyer, Chicago.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH SCHOOL Reopens Sept. 17. The only one in New York where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin, and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. Geo. M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.; J. McGinniss, Jr., N. Y.; T. Ireland, I. B. Seeley, Cincinnati.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER'S English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 20 East Forty-seventh-st., between Madison and Fifth-avs., New York City, will reopen Sept. 24, 1873. A most thorough course of instruction, together with home care and privileges.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE. Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the fine arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French, and German, Family and Day School for young ladies and children, 71, 73, and 75 East Sixty-first-st., Central Park, New York, will commence its Seventeenth year Sept. 25, 1873. For full information send for catalogue. Address the REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN, L. L. D., 75 East Sixty-first-st.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN. English, French, and German Boarding-School for Young Ladies. Commences Sept. 24. Apply to Principals, Misses AIKEN and CHASE.

LAKESIDE SEMINARY—A BOARDING SCHOOL for girls and young boys, at Oconomowoc, Wis. For circulars, address MISS GRACE P. JONES, Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev C. V. Spear, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 17.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa., (for boarders only). Session opens Wednesday, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful, grounds ample, buildings handsome and commodious. Course of studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English. Careful oversight of morals and manners of cadets. For circulars apply to Hon. EMORY A. STORRS, E. L. BROWN, Esq., CHARLES G. E. PRUSSING, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

FOR SALE.

TO REAL ESTATE INVESTORS And Capitalists.

Executor's Sale of Valuable New York Property

At the Exchange Sales-Room, 111 Broadway, New York, Thursday, Oct. 2. The property is known as Barrett's Point, on the East River, and is one of the most valuable within the limits of New York as recently extended. It includes valuable water-rights, and has an extensive water-front, with water sufficient to float vessels of the greatest draught. This point will probably become a great freight depot, and an entrepot for ocean steamers. It is convenient to the New York Central, New York & Harlem, New York, Boston & Montreal, New York, New Haven & Hartford, and New York & Portchester Railroads, which converge within a short distance. The property is adapted for private purposes, hotels, or for leading commercial and business interests. Title perfect. Maps and information may be had of F. J. BARRETTS, No. 64 Beaver-st., New York, or of OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE PROPELLER METEOR For Account of Owners and Underwriters,

As she now lies at Clark's Dry-Dock, Detroit, together with her engines, boilers, anchors, chains, etc.

This vessel was burned last June, has since been raised, and is now afloat. She has two engines of 26½x22 inch cylinder, built by the Cuyahoga Steam Engine Works, of Cleveland. Her boilers are 20x8 feet, and apparently in good condition.

The undersigned will receive proposals from parties desiring to purchase the property at private sale until

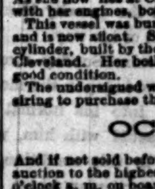
OCT. 1, 1873,

And if not sold before that date the same will be sold at auction to the highest bidder. Sale will take place at 11 o'clock a. m. on board of the vessel at Trowbridge & Wilcox's Dock, foot of Woodward-av., Detroit.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

SMITH & DAVIS, 44 and 46 Main-st., Buffalo.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL, Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

Grand Musical Entertainments BY M'LLE BERTHA BROUSIL, The Celebrated Bohemian Violinist, Who will make her first appearance in Chicago in a Grand Concert, at the magnificent new MUSIC HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, AND IN GRAND MATINEE, Saturday, Sept. 27, Assisted by Distinguished Artists, including MRS. M. J. HILL, AND J. QUINCY HOYT, JR., The Eminent Organist, Pianist, and Composer, of New York, who will introduce the celebrated Orchestral Organ.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR............J. Q. HOYT, Jr.
ACCOMPANIST..................J. M. CURDY.

Evening Concert will commence at 8 p. m. Saturday Matinee at 2 p. m. Doors open one hour in advance. Also, Box Office open, for sale of tickets, on Thursday morning, Sept. 25, from 9 to 12. Tickets of admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. THE PARLOR HOME OF COMEDY.

Monday, Sept. 22. GREAT SUCCESS of Bartley Campbell's graphic picture of Life at the Sea Side, PERIL; Or Love at Long Branch! Every Evening and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Nightly received with THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE. In rehearsal—MAN AND WIFE. In preparation—Bartley Campbell's latest—HEARTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Second and last week of America's Dramatic Queen, the gifted and legitimate artist, MRS. D. P. BOWERS Supported by the talented Young Tragedian, MR. J. C. McCOLLOM, commencing Monday, 22d, first time in Chicago, the grand historical spectacular drama, AMY ROBSART! The exclusive property of Mrs. Bowers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE. Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. First week of the Sensational and Pictorial Sketch of LIFE ON THE FRONTIER, In which every member of the Company will appear. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, Master G. Davenport, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties. Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Look out for "The Funny Mokes In a Fog."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHTS of the Beautiful Drama, FRENCHWOMEN. Thursday—Production of the new American Play, IMMOLATION.

AIKEN'S THEATRE. GRAND SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMPANY. Entire Change of Programme this Week. First time of the Burlesque entitled the THIEVES OF BAGDAD. Every Evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

GLOBE THEATRE. THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—To-day at 2½. Evening at 8 o'clock, last two performances of A TALE OF ENCHANTMENT. To-morrow, Thursday, THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME. Friday, BENEFIT OF BETTY RIGL.

DR. KAHN'S Magnificent Anatomical Museum, From New York, of NATURAL SCIENCE and ART, No. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cts. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES. SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av., WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st., ARE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

BOURNIQUE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av., WILL OPEN SATURDAY, OCT. 4.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY! FROM WEBSTER'S, 241 West Madison-st. Andrea, Ceres, Lisette, Angot, Torriani, Montpentsier, POMPONS AIGRETTES, MONTURES &c.

BUSINESS CARD.

ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS OF Black, Green, and High-Colored Glassware, Druggists', Wine, Ale, Porter and Soda Bottles, Wax and Self-Sealing Fruit Jars. WORKS LOCATED AT ALTON, ILL. Goods equal to the best in the market, and perfectly packed. Price lists and circulars furnished, on application, to the wholesale trade. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Special attention given to private moulds. We refer, by permission, to Alton National Bank, Alton, Ill.; First National Bank, Alton, Ill.; VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid, Chicago; Boatmen's Savings Institution, St. Louis, Mo.; State Savings Association, St. Louis, Mo.; John E. Hayner & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. WM. ELIOT SMITH, Pres. EDWARD LEWIS, Sec. C. A. CALDWELL, Treas. ALMON WOODS, Supt.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 1, 1873.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Offices of the Company in the city of Rock Island, Ill., on Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, noon. R. R. CABLE, President. JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS, Providence, R. I., Builder of the HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE With Harris' Patent Improvements. Send for Circulars. A 90-horse Engine is on exhibition at the Cincinnati Exposition until October 4, and a 60-horse Engine at the Louisville Exposition until October 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUY THE BEST. GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

VIRGINIA OYSTER COMPANY, R. & H. CHAMBERLAINE, Proprietors, dealers in Canned, Keg, and Shell Oysters, Chamberlaine's Wharf, Norfolk, Va. Season for 1873 and 1874 opens Sept. 1. Orders solicited. The genuine Lynn Haven and Horn Harbor Oysters a specialty.

CASTOR OIL.

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL is the trade name. It is syrup with F. ext. Castor Bean, thereby a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. For Children and Adults it is an excellent physic. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are excellent. Children love them, worms don't. Price, 25 cents for either. For sale by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Nos. 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agents.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

VIENNA PREMIUMS.

THE WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL And Medal of Honor FOR THE Best Sewing Machine, THE BEST MADE SEWING MACHINES, AND THREE Co-Operative Medals FOR The Best Made Set of Harness, The Best Made Side Saddle, The Best Boot and Shoe Work, And the Best Samples of Cloth Sewing.

No other Sewing Machines received Premiums on their Merits, which we will prove by evidence at our Office, and that all reports relating to the contrary are false.

Machines Sold on Easy Monthly Payments.

SALESROOM: 197 STATE-ST. and 378 WEST MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS AND Fancy Goods Trade HENRY LEVY & SON, 49 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK. Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are: Backgammon and Chess Boards, Dressing Cases and Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice, Mathematical Instruments, Portmonnaies and Bill Books, Tourist Cases and Portfolios, Pen and Pocket Cutlery, Writing Cases, Inkstands, Scotch and Fern Goods, Cabinet of Games, Musical Cabinets, Photo Albums, Water Colors, Card Cases, and other useful novelties and staple articles suited to the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

GUION LINE. FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown, Carrying the United States Mail. SAFETY AND COMFORT. Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates. Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe. HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO., FIFTH-AV.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales. The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........................Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN.........................Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY. These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA..........................Wednesday, Oct. 1.
PENNSYLVANIA.....................Wednesday, Oct. 15.
VIRGINIA.........................Wednesday, Oct. 29.
GEORGIA..........................Wednesday, Nov. 12.

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

CONVICT LABOR.

OFFICE OF THE Kansas State Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kan., Sept. 5, 1873.

The labor of 300 convicts, or whatever may not be employed by the State on buildings and necessary work about the Prison, is offered to the highest bidder. There are now 340 convicts in the Prison. Seventy are at the present time employed in manufacturing wagons, buggies, and carriages. Parties employing the labor will be allowed to pursue such branches of manufacturing as they desire, and that are usually carried on in other Penitentiaries. Offers will be received for 50 to any number that may be subject to contracting in the Prison. The shops now ready for occupancy are as follows: One brick shop, 185x50 feet, 3 stories in height, of 13 feet each, tin roof, with a new 60-horse power engine and boiler occupying one end of this building in two separate rooms; this building is now used as blacksmith and wood-work shops for the manufacture of wagons, &c. Directly at right angles with this building is a one-story brick shop, 180x50 feet, for blacksmith shop, with blacksmith forges in the centre, with slate roof. On the same line with this are two shop rooms of 300x35 feet. The necessary heating pipes will be put in shops. The contractor would be required to heat the shops at his own expense, unless otherwise agreed upon at time of making contract. All shops and the boiler and engine are new and in perfect order. Contractors to commence work by the 5th day of November, 1873, or as soon thereafter as would be possible, and continue for a term of years to be agreed upon, and not to exceed ten years. Five hundred dollars ($500) in currency or bankable paper must be deposited with each bid, as a security for complying with bid if award is made. The contracting parties will be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their contract in the sum of ten to forty thousand dollars, or such a sum in proportion to the number of convicts employed. Payments for the labor will be required to be made monthly, by the 10th day of each month succeeding that in which the labor was performed. Contractors will not be required to pay for any time lost by reason of sickness, or while convicts are confined in their cells under punishment, but convicts will be allowed to bathe, shave, see the surgeon, and receive visits from friends in accordance with the rules of the Prison, without any deduction for lost time on that account. An average of nine (9) hours during the year will be considered a day's labor. All bids to be sealed, and will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., the 15th day of October, 1873. Bidders are requested to be present at opening of bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The Kansas Penitentiary is located five miles south of Leavenworth City, on the Leavenworth & Lawrence Branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway, rendering railroad communication easy. Coal can be had from the Leavenworth coal mine in any quantity. Any further information may be had by addressing the Warden, Leavenworth, Kansas, to whom all bids are to be addressed. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY HOPKINS, Warden.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS. Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Express via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Express, via Main Line	9:00 P. m.	7:20 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Wenona, Lacon, and Washington Express	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:15 p. m.
Texas Express	† 9:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	* 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	* 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 p. m.	‡ 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:05 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	12:10 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 4:40 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO. Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st. Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. B. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:20 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 6.55 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:45 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	† 5:15 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*† 9:00 p. m.	† 7:30 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:30 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE. From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:30 a. m.	† 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 3:25 p. m.	† 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 6:55 p. m.	† 4.45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	† 9:50 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 377 and 379 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago. It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 377 and 379 South Clark-st.

Times, Oct. 22, 1872.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant reference, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 377 and 379 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 352 WABASH-AV., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. The most renowned specialist of the age in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases of both sexes. Seminal Weakness, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Impaired Sight, Loss of Memory, &c., permanently cured. No matter who have failed, call or write. It is self-evident that a physician making a certain class of diseases for thirty years his study, and treating thousands of cases yearly, must acquire greater skill in his specialty than one in general practice. Physicians of high standing, in this and other cities, recognize this fact and recommend patients to Dr. Olin for treatment. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 3 p. m. Call or write for his late work, "Lost Manhood," free of charge.

COBURN Medical Institute, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn, in relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago. Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago, May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 30 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly.........6.00 | Weekly..........2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Peril." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Frenchwomen."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. "Amy Robsart." Afternoon and evening.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Corner Wabash avenue and Harrison street. "Thieves of Bagdad." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Tale of Enchantment." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mag's New Delaine." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

USE LYON'S INSECT POWDER AND YOUR LARder, kitchen, wardrobe, and beds will be free from cockroaches, bugs, and ants.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS—MRS. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sent, information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4,685, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, September 24, 1873.

The State Board of Equalization of Taxes yesterday adopted the minority report of the Committee on Railroads, which excluded the cost of grading from the estimate value of the railroads. This matter is referred to in another article in this paper.

The Attorney-General of Mississippi has decided that no election for State officers in that State can be held for two years. This will put an end to the canvass which has already begun, and which has been so far prosecuted with great bitterness.

St. Louis had its sensation yesterday in the long-anticipated prize-fight on the Illinois side of the river. The contestants were Mike McCoole and Tom Allen. The fight was a short one, Allen winning the fight, disabling his opponent and receiving little or no injury himself. About 1,000 persons were present.

We have received by the last mail a batch of papers from Walla-Walla, Seattle, Olympia, Sellacoom, and other points in the extreme Northwest, all of which are still grumbling and growling over the action of the managers of the Northern Pacific in locating its Western terminus at Tacoma. The papers are of the date of Aug. 30. It is to be presumed by this time the latest news of Northern Pacific has been received there, and that the grumbling has been stopped. Seattle and Walla-Walla may now exult over Tacoma.

The Puget Sound *Weekly Courier* of Aug. 30, almost a month before the present panic, described the condition of Northern Pacific very succinctly in the following paragraph:

> Millions of dollars which belonged of right to the railroad, and in common honesty should have been devoted to the prosecution of the work, have been seized upon and applied to the private use of the Directors. Large sums of money, borrowed upon the credit of the land-grant, have been used up in private speculation; in buying up railroad companies, now bankrupt, and in building towns in which the Railroad Company have not a dollar interest, direct and remote, and at points which never can acquire more than a speculative value. By these dishonest and corrupt proceedings, the credit of the Railroad Company is utterly destroyed, its finances bankrupt, and the grand project intended by the munificent grant utterly defeated, only to be resuscitated under other and more honest auspices in the remote future. Is it any excuse for this combination of cormorants and thieves, that they had a right to do as they pleased with their own?

Now that the financial panic has commenced to subside, would it not be well to revert to the case of the Ironsides, which sunk off Grand Haven last week, and not allow it to slip from the public notice? In this connection, the Milwaukee *Sentinel* calls upon Mr. Englemann, the owner of the Ironsides, to come forward and explain what he knows about the disaster. The charges have been made by responsible parties that she was unseaworthy, and that she was carelessly managed, and no well-grounded denial has come from any source. The continued silence of interested parties under such circumstances has, to say the least, an ugly look, and these parties should not be allowed to avail themselves of the recent public excitement as a means of evading responsibility. Let them be held strictly to account.

There were wild rumors last night in New York, alleging the failure of any number of Chicago banks, a demoralization of the grain trade, and a general disturbance here of financial matters. The first and only information on this subject was received here from New York in dispatches making inquiries as to the extent of the disturbance. We are happy to say that no bank in Chicago failed yesterday, and that, when business closed in the afternoon, despite the intelligence of the failure of Henry Clews & Co., there was no falling off in the confidence that the banks would safely go through the storm. There was a decline in wheat and other grains, but nothing that was not due to the general decline in business incidental to the stringency in the money market.

On Monday, a motion was made on 'Change that the Board of Trade adjourn, and yesterday the same motion was renewed, and on both occasions was promptly voted down. It is understood that another effort will be made to-day. The Board of Trade cannot afford to do anything of this kind. The only possible reason that can be given for such action is one that should defeat it. The interest of a few men are as nothing compared with those of the community. To adjourn, and arrest the entire trade in grain, may enable a few men to avoid making sales on a falling market, but would be fatal in its effects upon the character of the Board. There is an immense stock of grain in store and much to arrive, and to suspend trade would do incalculable injury. Individuals cannot expect the world to stand still for their convenience.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and grain was lower, on account of the derangement in New York. Mess pork was somewhat firmer, being quoted at $15.50@16.00 per brl cash, and $13.25@13.50 seller December. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, at $6.00@6.05 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.95 seller January. Meats were quiet at 7⅛@7¼c for shoulders, 8½@8⅝c for short ribs, 8¾c for short clear, and 9@11c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 92c. Lake freights were more active and 2c lower, at 10c for corn to Buffalo, and 20@21c for wheat to Kingston. Flour was more active and easier. Wheat was active, and 6½c lower, closing weak at 97⅛c cash, and $1.03⅛ seller October. Corn was less active, and ½c lower, closing firm at 35¾c cash, and 38⅞@39c seller October. Oats were more active, and 1c lower, closing at 26¾@26⅞c cash, and 29½c seller October. Rye was active, and advanced 2c, closing at 64½c. Barley was active, but 5@10c lower, closing at $1.10 for No. 2, and 87½c for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,019,201 bu wheat, 5,330,887 bu corn, 885,882 bu oats, 117,926 bu rye, and 415,976 bu barley.

Public attention has been so engrossed by the Wall street panic that few persons on this side of the line have noticed the progress of the Canadian Credit Mobilier investigation. On Saturday, Sir Hugh Allan took the stand, and among other funny things he produced the following letter from the late Sir G. E. Cartier:

> [Private and Confidential.]
>
> MONTREAL, July 30, 1872.
>
> DEAR SIR HUGH: The friends of the Government expect to be assisted with funds in the pending elections, and any amount which you or your Company shall advance for that purpose shall be *recouped* to you. A memorandum of immediate requirements is below. Very truly yours, (Signed)
>
> G. E. CARTIER.

Mr. Cartier was a Frenchman, and therefore the use of the word "recoup" for refund or repay, needs to be studied from a French standpoint. Literally, the word signifies cut again, cut back. Probably Mr. Cartier intended to say that, if Sir Hugh would assist the Government with funds to carry the election, the amount he should advance would be *cut* from the requirements of the Pacific Railway charter. This is precisely what the blackguards of the Opposition have alleged all the time. They said that Sir Hugh's money was not to be *repaid* by the Ministers, but was to be *recouped*, at the public expense.

The State Board of Equalization of Taxes has resolved that the returns of the assessments, amounting to $1,100,000,000, shall be deemed to be a seven-tenths valuation of the real and personal property of the State. It is conceded that it is not a full valuation. Upon this basis it is proposed that the Auditor shall fix the rate necessary to produce the amount of revenue required for the year. Why not, if the assessment is to be raised at all, add the other three-tenths and make it a full valuation? For purposes of honest taxation, a one-fourth or one-third valuation would be equally convenient for taxation purposes as a seven-tenths valuation. According to this estimate, the valuation of last year was about three-tenths the actual value. Why not take the old assessment, equalize it according to the amount of property returned this year, and fix the rate of tax accordingly? If the object sought at Springfield was an honest levy and collection of taxes for an honest and legitimate purpose, there would be no difficulty in this matter. But the end sought is not an honest one. It is a dishonest attempt to foist upon the State Treasury a local railroad aid debt of over thirteen millions of dollars, nearly all bearing 10 per cent interest, in defiance of the Constitution. It is a dishonest abuse of the forms of law, for the purpose of making the people of the whole State pay this immense local debt, owed by less than half the people of the State. For this purpose, the State Board of Equalization is holding a session to bolster up the declining value of bonds in the hands of railroad speculators, and are gravely considering to what extent the people of this and forty-four other counties will submit to be robbed.

THE FAILURE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

The suspension of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, just before the hour of closing business yesterday afternoon, had the effect of again disturbing the market which had been comparatively quieted. The immediate cause of the suspension was the rejection of the checks of that house by the Fourth National Bank. The Fourth National Bank is one of the largest in New York, and its refusal to certify the checks of Clews & Co. must have been because of well-grounded distrust of that house.

The firm of Henry Clews & Co. is of the same class of bankers as Jay Cooke & Co. It aimed at something more than the character of a bank. It engaged in all varieties of business. Though it did not attempt, like Jay Cooke & Co., to build a railroad, it dabbled in matters perhaps as fully speculative. It dealt largely, or at least had the credit of doing so, in the bonds of South Carolina and other Southern States, the validity of which has been somewhat questioned, and repudiation of which has been threatened. The dishonest officials who issued these bonds, and robbed their States of the proceeds, negotiated them at ruinous rates through the house of Henry Clews & Co. Though these bonds were purchased at very low prices, their aggregate was far up into the millions, and whatever capital was invested in them has been locked up, and has become unprofitable, for the interest on many of them is no longer paid. It is understood that these bonds are largely held by Henry Clews & Co., with others in New York, and it has been strongly intimated that the scheme for the assumption of the debts of all the carpet-bag States has had its inspiration in New York. What the character of the other investments of the firm may have been we do not know, but whatever was invested in this class of securities is utterly valueless at a time like this.

The house of Clews & Co. partook largely of the sensational, in this respect exceeding even that of Jay Cooke & Co. It sought every mode of advertising itself. Of late years, Mr. Henry Clews, in his character of banker, assumed to be also a political leader, ostentatiously holding public meetings at his own cost, and as ostentatiously making himself conspicuous as their manager. A year or more ago, he received an immense advertisement by obtaining the removal of Baring Brothers as fiscal agents of the United States in London, an appointment that house had held for fifty years, and securing the appointment for himself. It is certain that this substitution of Henry Clews & Co. for the well-known house of Baring Brothers as fiscal agents for the United States must have been a valuable advertisement for a banking firm which at that time was known even by name to comparatively few persons in this country. It is possible that the house has resources upon which it can fall back, and in time recover its character; but there is, and will be for a long time, a distrust of any house or bank, holding itself out to the public as a banking-house, that at the same time engages in speculative enterprises, and assumes risks more appropriate to the gamblers of the street, than an institution professing to hold and handle other people's money safely and profitable. The failure itself is of trifling importance; it is but the burial of another dealer in fancy and insubstantial securities, and another example of the folly, if not the crime, of foisting disreputable jobs upon the public.

CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

The New York banks have adopted the plan of settling balances with clearing-house certificates instead of greenbacks during the present flurry. To the general public it may be well to explain what this action signifies. In a time like the present, everything which tends to economize the use of currency is *pro tanto* a relief to the money market. New York being the monetary centre of the country, the place where all other banks keep greater or less balances, she must respond with currency when the banks of other cities call for their funds. But for all of her own purposes she may use anything which her own banks may agree to consider good. All the banks meet once each day at the Clearing-House to exchange checks. The Park Bank, for instance, turns into the Clearing-House checks drawn on other banks for $500,000. The other banks perhaps turn in checks on the Park Bank for $550,000. The Park Bank, therefore, owes the Clearing-House $50,000. Usually this sum would be paid to the Clearing-House in greenbacks. In order, however, to economize the use of greenbacks, the Park Bank, its condition being shown to be perfectly solvent, passes in its own check for $50,000. Other banks against which there is a balance do the same. The Clearing-House then issues its certificates for an equal amount to the banks which have a balance coming to them from the day's clearings. The system is perfectly business-like and in accord with sound principles of finance, though it necessitates a frequent examination of the assets of the several debtor banks by the Clearing-House Committee.

THE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Board of Equalization has a committee of five members to consider the subject of railroad taxation. This Committee has disagreed upon the question whether the cost of grading shall be included in the valuation of the road-bed. The question of including the cost of culverts and bridges has already been decided in the affirmative. We suppose the Board will also decide that, where a farm has been drained by a ditch, the cost of draining shall be included in the value of the farm. So, when a man fills up a swamp, the cost of filling it must be included in the estimate of its value. The man in town who cuts down a hill in order to erect buildings at the established grade must be taxed upon the cost of removing the obstacle, as part of the value of his buildings. On certain railroads, the cost of grading is but little; on others, it exceeds all the other costs of construction. The Committee made two reports, one in favor of including the cost of grading in the value of the road, and the other against it. The result presents some strange figures. Valuing the property at seven-tenths of its real value, the majority of the Committee, including the grading as part of the road, report the value of the roads per mile as ranging from $9,231 on the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern, to $33,368 on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. The four divisions of the Chicago & Alton Railway are differently valued. The minority of the Committee report the cost of grading as part of the value of the road, and the result is a smaller difference in the comparative values. The aggregate mileage of the roads in this State, not including the Illinois Central, is 5,701 miles, which the majority of the Committee value at $98,400,000, and the minority at $60,154,000. According to the programme so strenuously advocated at Springfield, the capital stock and the bonded indebtedness of each road are to be added together, and from the aggregate the value of the tangible property is to be deducted; the balance is to be taxed. Exactly how this is to be done in cases of railroads like the Lake Shore and Northwestern, which have immense capital stocks, and comparatively a small line of roadway in the State, is not explained. Still it is to be worked out the same way. It is the intention, we believe, to tax the railways on $150,000,000, and that conclusion having been reached, the exact arithmetical process is perhaps of little consequence. In like manner it is proposed to tax Cook County on some fixed sum, ranging, according to the varied judgment of the members of the Board, from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000. When the maximum sum is fixed, then the Board will proceed to doctor the items. It is said that one member of the Board visited Chicago, and spent two days at the Pacific Hotel. He estimated, and returned to Springfield prepared to recommend that the value of town lots in Chicago be placed at an average of $400 per front foot. He obtained also the official statement that there were 850 miles of streets in Chicago, or 1,700 miles of frontage. Deducting one-fourth for street intersections, he had a net frontage of 6,832,000 feet. This, at $400 per foot, would give as the taxable value of the town lots in Chicago the handsome sum of $2,732,800,000. If the Board of Equalization will adopt this recommendation, it need assess no other property in the State. Taking that as a fair assessment, it might even remit the railroad taxes, and permit the private corporations and the franchises all to pass untaxed. The Board of Equalization, if it is fairly represented in the statements of the local papers, have educated themselves to the point of believing that Chicago is an inexhaustible mine of wealth, and that its people will voluntarily pay any amount of taxes that may be levied upon them.

CANADA SOUTHERN.

The suspension of the Canada Southern Railway would be a public calamity. No railroad enterprise of late years was inaugurated with brighter prospects. Its Directors embrace several of the wealthiest and most prominent railroad men in the country. From the day of its making the connection between Chicago and Buffalo it would certainly derive all the through business it could handle. It has secured the best natural line between the points named, no grade on the route exceeding eighteen feet to the mile. Of the many railroads recently projected, it was probably the one most needed. Increased transportation facilities to the East have long been a want sorely felt. For years past the West has been disproportionately favored. The result is, a constant blockade of east-bound freight in this city during the winter months.

The immediate cause of the Canada Southern troubles was the utter failure to negotiate its bonds in London. Kenyon, Cox & Co. had exhausted their reserve in advances to the road. The Company, trusting to the speedy sale of bonds, had issued paper to the amount of $1,450,000. This was indorsed by Kenyon, Cox & Co., of which firm Daniel Drew is a general partner. On several previous occasions, the firm had come to Mr. Drew's rescue, notably in the Northwestern "corner" of last year; but he declined to carry the Company through their late embarrassments. They were the Treasurers of the Canada Southern, and their suspension inflicted a blow on the enterprise which, though it may not prove fatal, will quiet it for months to come. Some think this result might have been foreseen. It is claimed that the Canada Southern, having the lake for its competitor on the south and not a single city along its entire route, is, therefore, wholly dependent for its revenue upon through business, which, alone, never pays a profit to any line. But the men who fostered the enterprise also controlled the Wabash, Rock Island, and Northwestern Railroads, whose through business would yield such traffic advantages to the Canada Southern as were never presented by any other route. A meeting of the Directors was called for Sept. 17, to consider the condition of the Company, and if the report since telegraphed, that all contracts had been annulled and the discharge of all, except train-men, ordered, is true, the prospect of the extension of the road to Chicago is very dubious,—a result which every business man in our city would have cause sincerely to regret.

THE PANIC AT ST. LOUIS.

There is at least one city that has so far escaped all infection from the New York panic. It is St. Louis. While Milwaukee thought safety depended on the closing of its Board of Trade, and the financial circles of Oshkosh were shaken at their very centre, St. Louis took no thought of Jay Cooke, Northern Pacific, Fisk & Hatch, Chesapeake & Ohio, fancy stocks, bursting bubbles, and toppling brokers. It has had other fish to fry. The importance of a local event overshadowed the financial disturbance throughout the rest of the land. There was no concern in St. Louis whether the Government issued the $44,000,000 reserve or not, what amount of bonds were offered for sale, what number of banks suspended, how many defaulting cashiers ran away, how much stocks declined, or how fiercely Wall street raged. The bulls and bears of New York might fight it out as they pleased. St. Louis had a fight of her own on hand,—not altogether unlike a bull and bear fight,—in which public interest centered. McCoole and Allen were to come upon the field of the cloth of green, and the all-absorbing question has been as to which of these fistic gentlemen would be first sent to grass. St. Louis had had its own "fancy stock" to look after. Margins had been put up, not on Western Union or Harlem, but on the mill of McCoole and Allen. Their thoughts have been, not of drawing balances, but of drawing claret. Their corners were not in a ring of railroad securities, but in a ring of ropes, with seconds and sponges in attendance. The standing greeting of the day has been, not "What bank do you deposit with?" but "Which man have you got your money on?" All the rest of mankind has been anxiously waiting to see whether the General Government would come in to put a stop to the financial panic; the St. Louis people have only been worried to know whether the Local Government would come in to put a stop to the prize-fight. McCoole has been the leader of their bulls; Allen the leader of their bears. How much has the McCoole institution been strengthened? to what extent has the Allen side been depressed? these have been the leading questions. The staple quotations have been: McCoole, 200; Allen, 170; with startling and alarming advance and decline on both sides, and the wildest street rumors, that sent the McCoole stock booming or made the Allen party sick. In the turmoil of such a local sensation as this, how could the St. Louis people be expected to pause on account of a little side-show in fancy stocks in New York? Had they not the very kings of the fancy among them? What was the collapse of Jay Cooke to the first knock-down for Mike McCoole? What the bursting of the Northern Pacific in comparison with the bursting of Allen's proboscis? Now that the bloody day is passed, it is possible that St. Louis may have time to contemplate the results of the New York mill.

A NICE FAMILY AFFAIR.

That was a pleasant little shooting picnic at Independence, Mo., on Sunday last,—a quiet, if not impressive, manner of observing the Lord's Day,—a touching instance of filial devotion and parental love! The cheerful little shooting affair, in which the contents of several pistols were distributed in an entirely impartial manner, tells its own story, and hardly needs to have its moral pointed further than to remark that Independence must be a delightful retreat for people of weak nerves and invalids seeking quiet and repose. The hero of the affair seems to have been one Jim Crow Chiles, a gentleman of the border-ruffian persuasion, a prominent member of that class which Bret Harte and his imitators have apotheosized so many times of late. He was a gentleman who had killed several people who had the temerity to trespass upon his gentle disposition, or make themselves offensive to his chivalrous notions. It is reported that when sober he was a very high-minded and genial man, but unfortunately it was exceedingly difficult to find him sober, and, as he always carried an arsenal of pistols about him, with which to defend himself against the dangers which threatened him in this treacherous and changeable world, and always used them freely when in a state of intoxication, which was his normal condition, many unfortunate individuals got in his way, and paid the penalty therefor by being speedily put out of his way.

On this particular Sunday morning, Mr. Jim Crow Chiles, not being in the mood for going to church, lapsed into his normal condition and, taking his arsenal with him, went out for a stroll. When in this condition, the late Mr. Chiles was not particular whom he shot. The first person whom he met was usually the recipient of his favors. Impartiality was one of his brightest characteristics. A small boy, a woman, or a horse would have served him just as well as a man, but unfortunately for Mr. Chiles he met a man—a very competent man—a Deputy United States Marshal, and a very efficient Marshal—who, notwithstanding his name, showed no disposition to turn tail upon the late Mr. Chiles. Marshal Peacock wished him good morning. The late Mr. Chiles, not wishing to be disturbed in his Sunday meditations in this abrupt manner, at once commenced preparations for the Marshal's funeral by striking him. The Marshal defended himself with his cane, whereupon Mr. Chiles drew his pistol. The Marshal, by no means anxious for an obituary, also drew his pistol, and sought to wrest Chiles' pistol from him. At this juncture, the Marshal's boy got a revolver and announced his presence by lodging a ball in Mr. Chiles' back, which must have surprised and mortified that gentleman, as hitherto he had claimed the monopoly of shooting. Then Mr. Chiles' boy entered upon the scene of action and quietly shot the elder and younger Peacock. Things were now coming to a head with commendable celerity. The Marshal quietly presented his revolver to Mr. Chiles and shot him through the head, and that was an end to Mr. Chiles, who took his departure to a region where shooting and intoxication are strictly forbidden, not only on Sundays but every other day in the week. It was not exactly the denouement which Mr. Chiles had expected or intended when he set out upon his Sunday stroll, and if Mr. Chiles in his present whereabouts has any recollection of that little Sunday affair, he is undoubtedly a sad and disappointed man. To be cut off in his prime, and leave so many opportunities for shooting, and leave so much whisky unconsumed behind him, is enough to sadden a man like Chiles, who was so genial and high-minded—when sober.

One of the brightest and sunniest episodes in the whole affair is the impartial view which young Mr. Peacock took of it, and his determination that exact justice should be done to all parties concerned. The situation was as follows: Old Chiles had a bullet through his head, which had done for him, and a superfluous bullet in his back. The Marshal also had a bullet in his back. Young Master Peacock had a bullet in his leg. That boy of Chiles', however, was thus far whole, although he had had two shots. Thinking that one good turn deserved another, Master Peacock quietly put a bullet into Master Chiles, and so effectually that the physicians will not be able to deter him from going in search of his father. Had the affair halted at this point, it would have been harmonious, symmetrical, and beautifully-rounded, but there are always intermeddling people who are not contented with an impartial state of affairs, and must take a hand in where it does not concern them. This was the case with Marshal Farrow, who put in an appearance, and also got a bullet, without even the consolation of knowing who gave it to him, which was a gentle reminder to Marshal Farrow to let well enough alone hereafter. It is rather remarkable that neither Mrs. Chiles nor Mrs. Peacock made any appearance in this little family affair, but, as both stayed away, their absence does not mar the admirable symmetry. Sunday services in Independence will not henceforth be disturbed by Mr. Chiles' little eccentricities, and the chip will probably go the way of the old block. The others will recover, which is as it should be. Meanwhile, Peacock, senior and junior, are to be congratulated on their handsome morning's work, and Marshal Farrow has our regrets that he got peppered without even knowing who did it—which has happened more than once to outsiders interfering in family difficulties.

In analyzing the causes that have led to the present New York panic, the New York *Tribune* gives a prominent place to the inadequate amount of cash kept by the banks of that city, in comparison with their liabilities to depositors. There is no doubt that this was an important agency in extending the panic. The first failures were occasioned by illegitimate investments in unprofitable railroad enterprises, and the failures among the brokers were the natural result of the reckless system of speculation in vogue in Wall street. But, if the banks had been in possession of as large a reserve as they should always have on hand, the loss of confidence would not have extended so generally among the business community. The statement is made that the maximum reserve in the New York banks does not equal the minimum reserve of the Bank of England. During the past two years, the cash reserve of the Bank of England has never fallen below 30 per cent, and has often exceeded 50 per cent. In the New York banks, since 1869, the highest average at any time was 30 per cent, and the reserve has usually been below 25 per cent, and often below 20 per cent. The law requires that the reserve shall be 25 per cent. We do not believe that the average reserve of the Chicago banks runs so low as that of the New York banks, but it does not probably exceed the requirement of the law. The Chicago banks have another advantage, to the extent that loans are made on grain, lumber, pork, etc., and not on Wall street stocks.

A number of progressive ladies have started a project for holding what they call a "Congress of Women," the purpose of which is announced to be an interchange of thought and harmony of action among the women who have interested themselves in the advancement of their sex. Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbour and Miss Alice C. Fletcher are respectively the President and Secretary of the movement, and a number of the foremost thinking women of the country are said to have been enlisted in it. From the announcement of the subjects to be discussed at the Congress, and the tone of the circular setting forth the purposes of the movement, we should say that the leading object was to antagonize the incubus of Woodhullism that has fastened itself successively upon Woman-Suffrage and Spiritualism. Any effort on the part of women occupying a position before the public to rid themselves of this contamination ought certainly to be encouraged. A preliminary meeting is called for Oct. 14, when the time for holding the Congress will probably be fixed. Among the subjects announced for discussion are: The Household; Equitable Monetary Division Between Husband and Wife; The Relation of Woman to her Dress; Co-education of the Sexes; Woman in Literature; Prison Reform; Woman's Work in Philanthropy, and generally the relations of woman to the several professions.

The *Two Republics*, published in the City of Mexico, presents a very material offset to the claims made by citizens of the United States growing out of raids on the Rio Grande committed by Indians from Mexican soil, and insists that all the raids from both sides of the Rio Grande bear no comparison with those committed on the people of Sonora alone, and committed by Indians living on reserves, and clothed and fed by the United States, with the connivance of agents and officers of the Government. To make good its statement, it publishes a detailed list showing that in the five months from Oct. 18, 1872, to March 7, 1873, there were thirty-one raids committed, and that, besides the robbery of horses, cattle, and other property, twenty-four men and three women were murdered. It is not the least serious feature of the affair that these raids were committed by the Apaches, and that the Apaches escape under the treaty made by Gen. Howard, which is so persistently kept out of sight by the Government.

English papers record the death of Sir Francis Ronalds, F. R. S., the eminent scientist. For over sixty years he has devoted his life to the study of electricity. He made some very important researches with regard to the quantity of electricity in the electric pile, and invented a clock to be kept in motion by electro-galvanic power. As long ago as 1816, he proposed to lay down an electric telegraph between St. James' Palace and Brighton. In 1825, he invented a perspective tracing instrument, to facilitate drawing from nature. To his ingenuity are due several great improvements in instruments and methods of testing and recording the natural phenomena, the atmospheric-electric conductor, the photo-barograph, the photo-thermograph, the photo-electrograph, and the photo-magnetograph,—all varied applications of one and the same discovery. His atmospheric electro-conductor has been adopted in all the prominent observatories. He died in his 86th year.

The same mail also announces the death of Mr. Joseph S. Wyon, the famous medalist, who, at the time of his death, was Chief Engraver of the Seals of the English Government. Among his most famous works are the Watt medal, the Great Seal of England, the Princess Alexandra medal, and the medal struck by order of the Canadian Government to commemorate the Confederation of the four Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. The Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, a beautiful work of art, was also executed by him at the same time.

A very important movement has been quietly progressing for some time in Europe, and is now on the eve of realization, which contemplates the establishment of a scientific institution of international law, to take the place of international congresses and arbitrations. The proposed institution will be independent of all Governments, and is to consist only of men who have been practically or scientifically occupied with international law, but who have no diplomatic office, which might prejudice them. The purpose of the institution will be to give its views of the principles of international law, to give opinions in cases submitted to them by the different Governments, to make proposals for statutes with reference to arbitration, to act as a Court of Arbitration, and, in general, to further the development of international law. The seat of the institution is to be at Ghent, and about thirty gentlemen of different nations and distinguished reputation have consented to assist in carrying out the project.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmadge, of Brooklyn, in a discourse delivered last Friday evening, alluded to the financial panic, and gave Mr. Jay Cooke a very fulsome eulogy, characterizing him as one of "God's picked men," and that it was his misfortune "to expect to build anything in this treacherous, deceitful, and changeable world"! This is decidedly the most novel and original view which has yet been taken of the situation. If Dr. Talmadge really thinks that the stock-jobber who has flooded the country with worthless railroad bonds is one of God's picked men, it would be interesting to know in what category he would place Cooke's victims. The Rev. Talmadge may be good authority on building mansions in the skies, but he is bringing himself and his profession into ridicule by such nonsense as the above with reference to building railroads.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Galena *Gazette* is affected to horror at discovering that the Farmers will take the field in Jo Daviess County, and it wants to know if thereby the farmers will not go back on their true friends (the political ring-managers), who have just resolved that "the Republican party will be their ally." The *Gazette* says, indeed:

> The organization known as the Patrons of Husbandry comprises some of the best men in Jo Daviess County and in the country. We have looked for much good to result from its inauguration. But if it is to dip its hands into the pool of ward and town politics, and soil its garments with a scramble of local offices, there is danger that the public will begin to believe that its aims are not so exalted as they had been supposed to be. We believe that the parties who are moving in favor of this County Convention are honest, well-meaning men, but at the same time we believe they are making a mistake.

—Our opponents show signs of being troubled. They fear the people have thrown off the control of the monopolists, and will bring back the Government to the original designs of its founders. In such an event they know that the days of thievery have passed away, and that the dawn of better times for the laborer and producers would light up the horizon.—*Saybrook (Ill.) Anti-Monopolist.*

—The Republican party has nearly ruined this country, and, if permitted to go on with its corruption, and unjust innovations upon the people's rights, it will completely and irreparably ruin the country, and deliver it over, bound hand and foot, to the iron grasp of monopolies and rings, to be the prey of demagogues and swindling office-seekers.—*Havana (Ill.) Clarion.*

—The farmers are a power in the land, and the party that snubs them may in time repent it.—*Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—"Anti-Monopoly abortion" is what Gov. Carpenter calls the people's movement in this State for a better Government.—*Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.*

—The farmers of Illinois and the country are now organizing and just entering upon a conflict that will take years of earnest vigilance and unceasing work to obtain a complete victory over those who are now, and have been, oppressing them for years. It is no idle play, . . . no man can estimate the value of a grand triumph of the people over the monopolists this fall.—*Ford County (Ill.) Journal.*

—If the Farmers' Movement is to amount to anything, and result in any good, it is to be in the direction of "cleaning" our Legislatures of railroad attorneys, or men in the pay of railroad corporations. A bold attack on this class of men, and the abuses of these corporations, and their high rates of freight, is the only true course.—*Darlington (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The recent election in California resulted in the success of the Anti-Monopoly ticket, and the defeat of both the old corrupt political parties. It is good, and if the people in Iowa will rally in their might they will have the privilege of rejoicing over the same kind of a victory. Will they do it, or will they stand idly by and see corrupt officials rule the day as heretofore?—*Page County (Iowa) Democrat.*

—Now, by Saint Paul, the work goes bravely on. We hear the most cheering news from all parts of the State, and, from present appearances, we predicate equal prosperity to the Anti-Monopoly ticket throughout Iowa.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

—A considerable vote was cast, last year, for Gen. Grant, *under protest*, and the object of that vote has been achieved. The intelligent and conscientious opinion which has always been, and is now, the Republican strength, is very independent, and wears lightly the party cockade.—*Harpers' Weekly.*

—We see the Republican party to-day struggling with its own corruptions and trying to cure them in the mass by plastic platforms and high-sounding resolutions, but still retaining within its folds, and in some of its places of honor, the bloats and barnacles that curse and disgrace it.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The Republican party is pre-eminently and emphatically the greatest and most dangerous monopoly in the land. It is an office-holding, office-creating monopoly, and, while the people are just now engaged in slashing off the heads of the hydra monster, let them plunge the broad-axe of their indignation into the egg-pouch of the old reptile itself, the Republican party that has spawned this legion of monopolies upon it.—*Madeira (Wis.) Democrat.*

—The people are beginning to see the injustice of this principle of protection, and the [illegible] is not far off when they will insist on the repeal of all laws that impose duties on articles of American manufacture for the purpose of enabling a few to raise their prices, which, in turn, have got to be paid by the mass of the people.—*Champaign (Ill.) Times.*

—To that complexion are we coming that railroad and manufacturing monopolies are aided by law to realize the last dime of the laboring man's earnings, beyond a bare support.—*Burlington (Iowa) Gazette.*

—The value of the products of the farmers of this State is thus subject to the will of the Russell Sages and Jay Goulds of Wall street—the magnates of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Companies. They meet, dine and wine, telegraph to the managers of their roads in Wisconsin to put up the freights 10, 20 or 40 per cent and down go wheat, pork, and other products accordingly. "How long shall these things continue to be?"—*Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Courier.*

—If they seek to usurp the Government function of levying duties on trade, we had better know it at once, and prepare to meet it.—*La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.*

—These swindling monopolies have got to carrying things with too high a hand, and it is the duty of the people to elect such a Legislature as will *compel* them to charge only reasonable rates.—*Winneconne (Wis.) Item.*

—In the midst of circumstances like these, it is not surprising that there prevails a strong impression that public virtue and adherence to principle have declined from the standard of former times. This impression, too, is greatly strengthened by the examples of gigantic fraud with which we have all become so familiar.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

—Instead of having men at the head of the Government who, by their elevated character, honest purposes, and upright conduct, might check these gigantic evils, we have, unfortunately, through the dangerous power of money, [illegible] placed over us the lowest and most unscrupulous of the nation; men who, by their example and their habits, boldly countenance and encourage the stealing of the people's money. . . . The financial crisis is but one of the natural, inevitable sequences; and there can be no end to the condition of things so long as the present corrupt Ring Administration continues in power.—*Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post.*

—So far as the disastrous effects of this failure of the Administration bankers is confined to themselves and their political partners, and to gamblers of the money centres like themselves, it is to be rejoiced over rather than deplored, for it brings down the worst enemies of the people and of pure and simple republican government that this country has ever had.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—The few wrecks that now line the financial shore are the work of only a gentle financial breeze. How many such barks would outride a tempest? Are any weak enough to believe that the sky will always be clear, and gales favoring? There is an "Old Probability" presiding over the world's economic affairs, that forbids any such feeling of over-security. The elements are gathering that will soon test whether a leaky credit canoe is a proper craft to brave the surges of the great financial ocean when the winds are out in their wrath.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.*

—If the check had come a year ago, the shock of the sudden stop would have been less severe and less injurious to the trade of the country, and far less damaging to American credit abroad. It is to the powerful momentum acquired in the long and uninterrupted course of railway speculation that the present change is mainly due; hence, while it would have been better at a previous stage of the downward progress, it is fortunate that it was not longer delayed.—*Toledo (Ohio) Commercial.*

—The wild speculations which had their birth in war times—when men were willing to put money of uncertain value in anything that promised to be of permanent value—must be abandoned. Peace erects barriers to "short-cuts" to fortune. The country is returning to its normal condition. Individuals must do so, and must be content to accumulate fortunes, if at all, in the slow and steady fashion of the past,—saving as well as making.—*Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.*

—Why not tell the truth? The present crisis means: . . . . That the pinching poverty of the people will enforce economy upon our Government; and rascals, political and commercial, will hereafter be punished without mercy. An era of comparative purity, as compared with the past, has at last opened upon us. The country will no longer tolerate financial crime and waste in high places.—*New York Graphic.*

—The people cannot, and are determined that they will not longer submit to such manipulations of the finances as have heretofore been made on all the trunk lines in the country, and made with sole reference to imposing rates which have become too heavy a tax for the business interests of the country to bear. Of course, all excessive rates have to be borne by the agriculturist in the increased cost of everything which he buys and in getting his produce to market; and it is not strange that the farmers of the country are organizing to demand protection against the robberies which have been practiced upon them by monopolies of every kind.—*Janesville (Wis.) Gazette.*

—It is idle to deny that there is grave cause for apprehension, but this rises more from a fear of what may happen than from what has already occurred. . . . When a war was made upon railroads a distrust was created in the minds of capitalists, the bonds did not find a ready market, and the inevitable end was foreshadowed. That end was a collapse. . . . If the result shall be to turn the capital of the country in a more legitimate business direction, and make it available for the purposes of commerce and manufactures, it will prove in the end advantageous rather than disastrous.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Express.*

—The time calls for the lightning and thunder of bolting and party disorganization over the whole political firmament, to purify the political atmosphere. It will never be purified under strict party rule, for the worst men control all strict party organizations.—*New Orleans Times.*

—If Congress be considered, from the sentimental point of view, as a place of repose for men who have gone through the hard vicissitudes of life,—a place of rest and recreation, where, doing nothing, they can be liberally supported, and have the amusement of making empty speeches when they feel in the humor for oratory, and the coarse pleasures of hotel-lounging, and card-playing, and theatre-going, for all of which they yearned in early life without having the time or money to indulge, then Congress admirably fulfills its ends.—*The Nation, New York.*

THE "NON-PARTISANS."

How the Eleventh Ward Is to Be Provided with Nice New Sidewalks when Mr. Periolat Is Elected Alderman.

Periolat's crowd, or, as they style themselves, the "Non-partisan Citizens" of the Eleventh Ward, held another of their indignation meetings last evening at C. H. Scanlon's saloon, No. 221 West Randolph street, for the purpose of allowing some of their ill-feeling against the present Aldermen of the ward to escape, and to make capital in the interest of Mr. C. F. Periolat, who has been a chronic candidate for the office of Alderman of the Eleventh Ward for a century or more, and who intends to try it again next fall.

Col. Lyman was elected Chairman, and seemed to be greatly tickled over the "honor" conferred upon him.

Mr. Curry was elected Secretary.

Mr. James Forsyth was the first speaker, and expressed a great deal of indignation because some of their sidewalks were not new, and said that if Mr. Periolat was their Alderman they would have new sidewalks all over the ward.

Mr. Periolat, being called upon, also gave vent to some of his indignation, and said that all good citizens of the ward, regardless of party, should join hands next fall and elect such a man (himself) for Alderman as would see to it that they had nice new sidewalks.

Maj. Mahers, the next speaker, was also very indignant about the sidewalks. Said he thought there must be holes in them, because he had fallen into one himself, and nearly broken his neck. Maj. Mahers tried to be facetious, but no one present could see the "points" of his jokes.

Mr. Wilson, a gentleman whose nose was in full bloom, was called upon for a speech. Mr. Wilson took his stand by the Chairman's side, and supported himself on that gentleman's shoulder. He said: "Gentlemens! In regard to our Alderman (hic), in regard to Alderman Priolat (hic) Periolat is in the Seventh (hic) Ward and kept a shebang (hic). Mr. Priolat is a good man. We are all good men" (hic). In this strain the speaker continued for about half an hour. He closed with a grand peroration about Mayor Medill, who, he said, had run away with the funds of the city, and about Mr. Ramsey, Mayor Bond, and other bad men. The speaker was frequently applauded during the delivery of his oration.

Several other gentlemen were urgently requested to come forward and be eloquent, but they all declined to make fools of themselves, and the meeting therefore adjourned.

Why don't the Democratic papers turn their batteries on Mr. Evarts? Not long ago they pounced upon Senator Conkling for having the temerity as a lawyer to become counsel in a suit for the Central Railroad. But now Mr. Evarts is at Hartford opposing the Government in the great Credit Mobilier suits and defending those whom it is trying to make disgorge. At the same time, he is prominently mentioned for Chief Justice. Here are all the elements for another Democratic pop-gun fusillade of abuse. Why don't they point out the monstrosity of a [illegible] Chief Justice putting himself on the side of the [illegible]

THE SOUTH.

The Condition of the South Little Known at the North.

Inadequacy of Southern Representation in Congress.

Position and Ideas of the Southern People in Respect to the Union, the Constitution, Cæsarism, Emancipation, and Negro-Suffrage.

The Poverty and Depression of the People—Remedies for Misgovernment.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19, 1873.

It is greatly to be deplored that the best people of the North, and often the most intelligent of them, should

KNOW SO LITTLE

of the true condition of the South; and yet not strange, if we consider everything. Very few of the Southern people are able to go to the North, and very few of the best Northern people are able to make anything like a trip through the South. Even if they did, to get at the whole subject something more is needed than to go to a Southern city, put up at a hotel, see a few sights, and then hurry home. The Southern papers do not circulate at the North at all, and their contemporaries there rarely quote from them anything bearing on the industrial and social system of the South; the wants, progress, order, and aims of society; how these people are living from day to day; their aspirations and expectations.

WHAT A FIELD

here would be open to journalism, what a mission for a good correspondent, by which I do not mean a lying sensationalist, but one of candor, acumen, judgment, and that sort of capacity which is able to gather facts, and sum up results fairly, without running into trivial details and partisanship. I do not know of any correspondent of a Northern journal that has done this for the South; and I recommend them to send down, or employ some one, not to write up a case or theory, but the truth.

It may be urged that the

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

might enlighten that body as to the real condition of their people, at least in part, and thus reach the country. *Southern* Representatives in Congress!—pray where are they? I deny that the South has been represented in Congress since the war, or is even now heard in your public councils. Up to 1868, no representation, real or pretended, was allowed. Since then, there has been indeed a show of representation. You have had carpet-baggers, representing neither negroes nor whites, but only their own cupidity, and employing systematic misrepresentation of the people as the best mode of retaining power, and thus excusing their own presence in the body instead of native Southerners. Even if these fellows had been honest and well-intentioned, they yet lacked the capacity to give a faithful picture of the condition of the South; they are simply smart in knavery, and are really not different from the rogue who takes advantage of a fire or a railroad accident to pick your pocket.

AS FOR THE "SCALLAWAG" REPRESENTATIVES,

they were even less competent to present the condition of the South. Their presence in Congress simply disclosed one fact, viz.: the amount of pressure, poverty, and suffering at the South, which have tried too sorely the men of weak virtue, and driven some of them to the betrayal of their neighbors and State, so that they, at least, might gather something from the wreck. All is gone and the ship is lost; let us break into the spirit-room and rob the cargo, was the one idea of the scallawag party. They could not live in the old ways; they were bankrupt, wanted money or office, and were too lazy to work; and so they went in with the thieves and helped to rob the State.

There may be some exceptions to this general description, and one rises to my mind now,—

GEN. ALCORN, OF MISSISSIPPI,—

and there and then you will find another. Alcorn saw that negro-supremacy was amply fortified by a black majority of some 16,000; and he went in with them, I believe chiefly in order to stop, as far as possible, the stealing for which the carpet-baggers were using this black vote everywhere in the South. Some desire for office may have mingled in his motives, but it was probably chiefly as a means to the more worthy end I have just described.

The respectable whites have elected some Senators, and perhaps half the Representatives, sent to Congress from the South; but what use have they been,—I mean in the way of representing the condition of their constituents? The Fourteenth Amendment and the Reconstruction acts shut out until very lately every man of ability in the South. Take out of a State 15,000 to 20,000 leading men, as these acts did,—everybody who had ever filled a public employment,—and where will you find in the 80,000 or 100,000 voters remaining persons competent to go to Congress and to take part in debate there? The result of all this is, that generally

THIRD AND FOURTH-RATE MEN

have been elected from the South,—the able and more experienced men being disqualified; and thus you have a lot of dummies and stupids,—many of them upright gentlemen and gallant men, and others who would never have been chosen but for the vicious proscription of the Reconstruction acts; Representatives who, in Congress, are incompetent to inform that body of the condition and wants of their people; creatures and instruments of the Rings and jobs, —sometimes from ignorance, and sometimes because, as I and many believe, they were paid for it; and others who, when out of the House, surrendered themselves to theatre-going and other pleasures much less reputable. But even the better class,—those who don't gamble, drink, or vote with the Rings,—

WHAT HAVE THEY AMOUNTED TO?

They have sat mere dummies on the floor of Congress, hardly daring to open their lips,—the fact of incapacity keeping some quiet; and others, less self-distrustful, really afraid to speak because of the intense and unreasonable prejudice still existing in the North against ex-Confederates, no matter whether they have been entirely loyal to the Union since the War or not. Some of these gentlemen have said to me, "What good would it do for me to speak? If I were to get up and say anything, it would only make matters worse for our people." When such a state of things as this exists, can it be said truly that

WE HAVE A RESTORED UNION?

Would it not be infinitely better for us all that each and every State should be represented by its best talent and worth,—aye, and by its ablest statesmen, too, who are pure in character, and anxious to promote the prosperity of the Republic?

The disabilities of Southern men have generally been removed, and a few only are now unable to participate in the affairs of their States or the General Government. Many of these do not care to re-enter public life. But, though there is now a general enfranchisement by *law*, the effect will not be very marked upon the national representation until after the next Congress. True, there will be

SOME CLEVER MEN

from the South. Mississippi sends to the House L. Q. C. Lamar,—a man of rare gifts, one both wise and eloquent; and Georgia sends her gifted son, Alexander H. Stephens; but both of these lack health, and, I suspect, will not be strong enough to do very heavy work. With these exceptions, the delegations in the House are even weaker, I fear, than in the last Congress. In the Senate, there is some improvement. Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, is a man, I take it, of great judgment, character, tact, and wisdom. Brilliant as was his military career, it is only an episode in a well-poised and useful life. He is yet comparatively young, and has before him a distinguished career. Judge Merrimon, the new Senator from North Carolina, made no small reputation in his canvass, in the summer of 1872, as the Liberal candidate for Governor; and, I think, will, with a little experience, take rank in the Senate. But, at present, the South has

NO REPRESENTATION WORTHY OF THE NAME

in Congress, and the people have been so much discouraged by the legislation and temper of ... that they are hardly alive to the im-

ablest men sent to Washington. And yet the inadequacy of their present representation (for which, up to this time, *they* are not responsible) is used against them to point a sneer and reproach. The question is continually asked: "Is this all that Florida, or Arkansas, or South Carolina can do?" The South is held responsible for the shortcomings of a Spencer, a Powell Clayton, and a Brownlow, just the same as if the South had sent them to Washington.

If, by the failure of these agencies, the true condition of the Southern States is imperfectly understood, it will hardly be expected that, in a hasty letter, I should attempt to supply the deficiency. The work, to be properly done, would require a series of letters. And yet it is vitally important to a right understanding between the North and the South. I am firmly convinced that nine-tenths of all the mischief and trouble, and possibly as much of the sectional bitterness, that have followed the War, is due to

MISCONCEPTION AND MISREPRESENTATION;

and, if the real truth had been known on both sides, would have been avoided.

It is is plainly the interest of the North, and especially of the Northwest, that the prosperity of the South shall be re-established and that this large section should not remain a *dead* member of the Union, but a prosperous and developing country, approximating at least to the average, in comfort, order, and advancement, of the Northern States. It is not so to-day. The contrast between the two is

PAINFUL IN THE EXTREME.

I speak from an extensive observation of both sections, and from very reliable information as to localities in the South which I have not visited.

Without going into detail, I will make a few general observations, which I may elaborate on some future occasion.

First—Whatever it may please the Administration organs to assert or insinuate, the Southern people regard the Federal Union as

A "FIXED FACT,"

as much so as the order of the seasons or the rising of the sun. They have no "peccavi" to cry over the past, and will not make a confession of guilt a part of any treaty of peace, but they regard the flag and common Government as fixed and final, and as theirs as well as the North's; and they are anxious to have that Government purely, wisely administered, and made a blessing to every portion of the country. They have got sense enough to see what some of the North still refuse to recognize: That each portion of this Union is, and ought to be, interested in the well-being of every part of it. They would like to see the Government

REFORMED AND PURIFIED,

the tariff and taxes reduced, a better class of men put in public office, and those great principles of liberty which our fathers embodied in the Constitution substituted for the military methods for the last few years; but for this, and for any improvement in their own condition, they rely upon the awakened attention of thoughtful and upright citizens in the Northern States. It must be by reason and the agencies of free discussion, if at all.

Second—It is not true, but a gross blunder, to say that anybody at the South—I mean of the ex-Confederates—would prefer a Cæsar, or President for life, to the forms and traditions of the American Constitution. This lie has just this much truth as its basis: It is true that it would be

BETTER FOR THE SOUTH

to have monarchy or Cæsarism rather than such Governments as now exist in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, and which are sure to follow the successful union of the negroes with a faction of whites composed of the worst and most ignorant men in the community. If ignorance and vice are to govern, this people say that Cæsar could not well be worse for them. At the same time, the Southern people recognize the fact profoundly that the North is, and will be for all time, the dominant section; and that it is for the people of the North to say whether they will have a Cæsar or not. The wishes of the Southern people will have little to do with it. And here I may add that the old idea, cherished by Mr. Calhoun, of a balance of power, is

COMPLETELY EXPLODED AND SURRENDERED

by the South. The sceptre is gone from the South,—gone from the East, too, I suspect, and may now be found in the Mississippi Valley, not very far from Chicago. It is for that great and powerful people to say whether they will have a master, or govern this country themselves. If the latter be their fiat, the Rings cannot bind them with chains, and they can have the South for an ally, if they think it necessary, on this question, and a good many more besides.

Third—Slavery is gone. In the rude and sudden way it was accomplished, emancipation was a terrible shock to a society which had undergone the losses and havoc of a four years' war; but

I DO NOT KNOW ONE SOUTHERNER

who would like to see slavery restored. The general opinion is, that emancipation, at some day or other, was inevitable, and that the institution was doomed to perish. However faithfully and readily the negroes may once have served, everybody now recognizes the fact that it would be as easy to re-establish slavery as to make water run up hill. Even if there were no Northern States or people in existence, and the South had an independent Government, it would not be thought of or attempted.

Fourth—Universal negro-suffrage was regarded, and still is regarded, by every thinking man I meet in the South, who is honest, as

A GREAT EVIL.

If there were only a few negroes in the State, as is the case with Missouri, or Illinois or Indiana, it would not greatly matter. If 5 per cent, or even 10 per cent, of the voters be ignorant or depraved, the remaining 90 per cent of the voters can control the situation. If, however, 30, 40, or 45 per cent of the voting population be negroes, the peril to good government and public order becomes of the most serious character. Senator Morton foresaw all this in September, 1865, in his great speech on the political situation, and proposed to defer giving the ballot to the negroes for a few years, until the South should be filled up with Northern and European immigration, when, the whites having a very large preponderance, the negroes could be allowed to vote, and no harm come of it. Mr. Morton's observations on this head, of the danger of at once conferring the elective franchise on the negroes, are now a verified prophecy. The verification of the evils he predicted may be witnessed in the experience of all or nearly all the Southern States; and, indeed, there is not one of them—not even excepting Virginia—where negro-suffrage has not wrought

UNMIXED EVIL.

The negroes have combined as a race since the start, and voted as a race. They have acted under the duress of oath-bound and secret leagues,—organizations far more objectionable than ever Know-Nothingism was. Thus banded together, they have allied themselves with the adventurers and scoundrels from the North, and a small fraction of what are usually called "mean whites"; and thus, often without being aware of it, have become the mere instruments of rapine and anarchy. They have made both their own fate and that of their employers infinitely worse. A very few negroes, indeed, have profited by this plundering; but have even they improved morally or as citizens by sharing with a Gov. Scott, a Moses, or Kellogg, the plunder of a State? As for the mass of those poor negro laborers, it needs no argument to show that, just as fast as they helped by their votes to pile on the taxes on their white employers, they

CUT DOWN THEIR OWN WAGES

by reducing their employers' ability to pay them, and thus put obstacles to their own accumulation and advancement in life.

You know, without my telling you, the history of this struggle over the suffrage question. It was forced on the South by the Reconstruction acts and by the Fifteenth Amendment; and the Southern people gave up all opposition to it years and years ago. In this State, it was accepted four years ago as a part of the inevitable. I hear of no one statesman who has a remedy to propose for this race-vote, so grievous and constant a peril to property and society; so convenient a tool to the political burglar who wishes to rob the community. Mr. Morton's antidote of European and Northern immigration is good, but not at hand. Lands are very cheap in the South, but white immigrants of character and substance do not care to settle where negroes are to have a hand, and that a powerful one, in fixing their State or county tax-bill. They don't like the contact with blacks, and the equality; and so they don't come to the South. The white people would be glad to have them come; but come they don't,

AND WON'T.

I am inclined to think that the immigration will be like a wave gradually flowing from the North, going first to the border country and uplands, where the whites predominate, and gradually working southwards. Under this system, the more Southern States and the tide-water sections of the border States will be the last to get the benefit of the immigration, and meantime they will be subject to the perils and curse of negro-rule. There is danger, even, that much of these sections will, in the meantime, be

GIVEN UP WHOLLY TO THE AFRICAN.

It is with difficulty that white civilization maintains itself in Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida to-day. In Georgia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Texas, and Virginia, the question is virtually settled. The white man is to stay there; but meantime, even in Virginia, where the white voters have over 30,000 majority, there are many counties where the blacks so largely preponderate that they are able not only to elect the mem-

cers. I believe this is true of nearly one-fourth of the counties of this State, and those the finest portions. Take the

SOUTH SIDE OF THE JAMES RIVER,—

the birth-place of Patrick Henry, John Randolph, William B. Giles, George C. Dromgoole, Winfield Scott, Jo. Johnston, and many of Virginia's most distinguished worthies,—and what do you find? I give you some of these counties, and the registered vote in 1869. It is not materially different now from then: Amelia has, whites, 645, negroes, 1,695; Halifax, whites, 2,435, negroes, 3,686; Cumberland, whites, 6,741; negroes, 1,503; Dinwiddie, whites, 1,209; negroes, 1,766; Charlotte, white 1,105, negroes 2,267; and soon with others. A number of counties north of the James River are in no better condition. Now, this negro rule is tempered somewhat in Virginia by the fact that the whites control the State Legislature and the State taxes, appoint the Judiciary, etc.; but yet what do we see on the south side? In some of the counties,—in a large section, indeed,—you have the country rapidly

RELAPSING INTO ITS PRIMITIVE CONDITION;

lands tilled before and during the War now growing up in forests; the beavers building their dams on the streams, and the deer multiplying in the coverts. The white population are, many of them, growing hopeless and despondent. And this state of things is a type of much that is now going on in the South.

The industry of the South has always been chiefly agricultural, and upon the prosperity of this class must depend the general condition of the country. Why don't they diversify industries,—establish manufactures? Why don't your poor men at the North ride in carriages, and drink champagne for dinner? Because

THEY HAVEN'T GOT THE MONEY.

To establish manufactures at the South, or anywhere, requires capital, and to put up a hundred cotton, shoe, woolen, and other factories, requires a great deal of capital. Why don't Northern men and Englishmen who have capital come down here and put up these factories? They have the money to do it with. Labor is cheap, water-power is abundant, and here is the home-market. The true answer, I suspect, is, that they are not willing to put their capital where it will be subject to the risks of negro and carpet-bag spoliation, and who can blame them? Blame there is somewhere, of course.

There are two remedies,—not immediate and effectual, it is true, but valuable, nevertheless,—which occur to my own mind. I have not heard them proposed here by any one, and I am not sure in the present temper of the public mind whether they can even find a hearing. And yet, if they could be accepted and put into practice, it would not be long before the North would

GAIN A NEW EMPIRE,

abounding in wealth, resources, and prosperity; an acquisition far exceeding California; lessening the burden of the public debt; swelling the growth of Chicago, and New York, and every Northern city; and, more than all this, opening up a home for her settlers, and those of Europe, better and more attractive than any the West can offer. A restored and rejuvenated South is that new empire, and would be worth vastly more than any new and unsettled country not yet rescued from Nature. These two measures would go far to restore the South. The one would be to follow the principle which I believe is embodied in the Massachusetts Constitution, and

LIMIT SUFFRAGE,

not by a race or color test, but by the conditions of being able to read and write, and the payment of some slight tax to the State. This provision would insure to nearly every Southern State a good State government, economy, order, and low taxes. The next would be to follow out the plan of Mr. Jefferson. He proposed not only to free the blacks, but to

COLONIZE THEM

in some suitable tropical country. Is this not better than a perpetual jealousy and conflict of the laws or for the negroes to be huddled together in portions of the States, and then to gradually die out?

I have left myself no space to speak of the industrial condition of the South. I may sum up by saying that, as a rule, the South

IS WRETCHEDLY POOR,

and the process of recuperation barely perceptible. You will see very contradictory statements made, even by men who mean well and ought to know better, that there are some tests which cannot be disputed. First, compare the Southern crops of wheat, corn, tobacco, rice, cotton, and sugar, of the last year or two, with the average before the War. I doubt if they would, taken together, be equal to one-half, certainly not three-fifths, of what they were. This ought to be conclusive. Next, take the value of lands. I doubt if it be, on an average, 25 per cent of the old *ante-bellum* value. In some localities it is higher, but in others not a tenth of the old value. I doubt if much over

HALF THE LAND

once tilled is in cultivation. As for the accumulated capital of the South,—I mean exclusive of the slaves,—it is safe to say it is not one-half in money, stocks, bonds, personalty, &c., &c., of what it was in 1860.

I do not say that there are no elements of encouragement. I think that a larger proportion of the whites have acquired habits of labor and thrift; but this is more than compensated by the diminution of the industry of the blacks. For one lazy and worthless African in the old days, you have a hundred, and the number loafing around cities, or who have gone North for service, can hardly be computed. The condition of the negro, materially and morally,

IS NOT IMPROVED.

He is descending yearly in the scale of civilization, and becoming more like his ancestors, who believed in "tricks," "spells," and incantations. It is a common thing with them to ascribe an ordinary disease, often the result of their own careless or various habits, to a "trick" put upon them by an enemy; and, be it said here, of their own race always. They never give a white man credit for possessing this diabolical power, though, if they were to lay it at the door of the carpet-bagger, it might not seem so silly an idea. These superstitions appear to be general with them, and Christianity as a system is losing its hold over them more rapidly even than over the advanced savans of London and Paris.

Generally speaking, there is order over the South,—an order too much resembling

TORPOR AND DEATH.

At any rate, conflicts between the races are rare, all things considered. In the cities, negroes are often very insolent; they push white ladies into the gutter, and, in one case within my knowledge, a lady was knocked down by a burly African, without the slightest cause or even warning, and he strutted on proudly and safely. But such cases are not common. Generally, the life on a plantation—and this plantation-life predominates in the South—is in this wise: The negroes work more or less efficiently; they pilfer a good deal more than they did, and make the keeping of pigs and chickens often an unprofitable industry. They live in their old cabins, much as they did. They hire out, and do not complain of getting paid in money or a part of the crop, as the contract may require. For the most part, they seem in good humor, and especially to the whites. They go to their employer for advice on the ordinary affairs of life,—everything but one:

HOW THEY SHALL VOTE.

Here they take their orders from the secret leagues. They vote against their employer anyhow. If he is on one side, they take the other. They are full of the notion, put in their heads by bad white men, but still fixed there, that the interests of their employer and themselves are bound to be hostile and conflicting, and that it is their duty to put him down. They do it wherever they have power. So far from splitting up, they are growing every year more and more indurated with this race-prejudice. Pray, has it ever been otherwise with them, in Jamaica, San Domingo, or wherever the experiment has been tried? The two races are the oil and water. You cannot mix them

SAVE BY MISCEGENATION.

By getting up a new American race of mulattoes and hybrids, you may indeed get over or around this race-conflict; but, even then, I apprehend, the blacker portion would make war, as in San Domingo, upon those who might have a lighter complexion.

I consider the fate, condition, and well-being of 4,000,000 of human beings—Africans or not—a matter of vast importance, and well worthy the attentive consideration of the statesman and the philanthropist. Cuffee is

A PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED.

Miscegenation (and social equality means that) is not to be thought of. Again; it sounds hard and cruel to speak of this call dying out. Can nothing be done for them, and nothing also to rescue Southern civilization and society from the peril and ruin inflicted by unwise legislation and political agitation?

I do not know that there is much pondering on the final remedies for admitted evils in the South. The Southern people care little for Federal politics. They are absorbed in the struggle for bread; and they are only aroused by the necessity of preventing the thieves from getting possession of the State Governments. They are the

FLIES ON THE CART-WHEEL

of your Government, and cannot shape it in any way. Where be your own statesmen to deal with your own great problems? Look at the case of a man of real ability and mind, like Groesbeck, of Ohio, giving himself up, all these ten years past, to the enjoyment of money, ease, and luxury, and coming out once, perhaps,

in five years, to make a speech on an impeachment-trial, and while an idle spectator or critic of the struggle for reform and liberty, hiding his own talent in a napkin. He is only a type of a class who are in private life, while

A BREED OF SMALL MEN

go to Congress, preach the cant of party, and vote in the interests of the Rings. What hope is there for anybody in such a state of things as this? And, worse than all, how many of your business men are saying, "This is none of my business; I shall have enough to live on in any event, and the public may take care of itself." W.

POLITICAL.

The State Reform Convention in Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—In response to a call issued some time since by O. W. Wight, Chairman of the State Reform Committee, a convention assembled at noon to-day in the Opera-House in this city, to deliberate upon the political affairs of the State, and to take such action as should be deemed advisable. About 100 gentlemen were in attendance. To-morrow the Democratic and Liberal State Convention will be held, and some persons expect to see a formal dissolution of both, and that the Convention, having buried the dead, will subscribe to the platform to be issued by the Reform Convention, and indorse the ticket it will probably nominate. William R. Taylor, of Dane County, an ex-State Senator, and now President of the State Agricultural Society, is spoken of as most likely to be nominated for Governor. He is a well-known farmer. The remainder of the ticket has not been much canvassed.

Dr. O. W. Wight, of Milwaukee, called the Convention to order. A. J. High, of Green County, was elected temporary Chairman. G. W. Stevens, of Portage City, was elected temporary Secretary. Various committees were appointed, and the Convention adjourned. At 3:30 the Convention reassembled. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, O. W. Wight, Milwaukee, with several Vice Presidents. Letters were read proposing a conference with the Liberal and Democratic Convention which meets to-morrow.

President Wight said the Convention to meet to-morrow was not Democratic or Liberal. The members of that Convention had dropped party names, and hereafter intended to join the Reform party. The overtures were made in good faith. It was not a submission to the Liberal or Democratic parties, but a willingness on the part of the leaders of those parties to abandon the past, and, in the future, join hands with the Reform party of Wisconsin. The strongest Bourbons had assured him that the offer was made in good faith, and he had no doubt but they meant what they said.

After a long debate, committees of conference were appointed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

It looks to-night as if there would be a large attendance at the Democratic Liberal Convention to-morrow. There are delegates here from nearly every county, among them being a number of hard-headed Bourbons who are unwilling the party should kick the bucket, and will insist upon a straight ticket. Probably they will be in the minority, and that the majority will compel the Convention to bid farewell to the past, and have a new deal. In that case the Reformers will go with them. But if the Bourbons control the Democratic Liberal Convention, the Reformers will float a platform of their own, and put candidates on board. Then there will be three tickets in the field, and Washburn, who seems to stand the best show any way, will be elected by a large majority.

Republican Meeting at Dubuque—Gov. Carpenter Cornered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 23.—Gov. Carpenter and Attorney-General Cutts made campaign speeches here last night in the Court-House. The speeches were a mere repetition of their speeches made elsewhere. There was a single exception, which caused a little sensation. The Governor was interrogated by a member of his own party on his approval of the bill legalizing the illegal acts of the Dubuque, Bellevue & Mississippi Railway. The Governor felt so embarrassed by the inquiry that the Chairman of the meeting had to come to his rescue, and finally the Governor gave as his justification for approving the act referred to,—it had been introduced and supported by the Dubuque delegation in the General Assembly, and that, on acts of doubtful constitutionality, he deferred to the majority of the General Assembly.

The meeting was neither large nor enthusiastic, the Court-House when well filled not being of a capacity to accommodate as many as 300 persons.

Nothing will elect Governor Carpenter but the want of unity and compactness of the political elements opposed to him. A strong Peoples' ticket will no doubt be got up in this county, and it will be successful.

A People's Ticket for Des Moines County, Iowa—Dissatisfaction with and Probable Defeat of the Republican Ticket.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Sept. 23.—Many Republicans are dissatisfied with the ticket nominated by their party in this county, and have signed a call for a People's Convention to put a ticket in the field. They are not quite satisfied with the Anti-Monopoly ticket. It is thought that the effort will call out a large mass-convention, as many of the Grangers outside of the order are moving in it. The call will appear in the *Gazette* to-morrow, the Convention to be held on the 30th.

There is but little doubt now that the Radical ticket will be beaten, as this call is signed by near a hundred of the best Republicans in the county. They feel that they have been sold out in the nominations of their party, as it is essentially a Gear ticket, and he is not in sympathy with the Granger movement. The fact is, that he is with the railroads, and, if elected, will work in their interest. Mr. Gear, if elected, expects to be Speaker, and the railroad is expected to rule if the Radical party has control of the legislation.

Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—In the Constitutional Legislature this morning, ex-Gov. Curtin proposed 200 as the number of members of the lower branch of the Legislature, contending that it would more than equalize the representation of certain counties. The motion was carried by a majority of 9. A further amendment was offered by the same gentleman that the members of the House of Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties according to population, on a ratio to be obtained by dividing the whole population of the State as ascertained by the most recent United States census by 200, any county (including Philadelphia) having more than one ratio to be entitled to a member for each full ratio. This motion was carried by a majority of 27.

The Colored Louisiana Delegation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The colored Louisiana delegation now visiting our Northern cities, consisting of Col. James Ingraham, Gen. T. Morris Chester, Hon. J. Henrie Burch, and Hon. A. E. Barber, addressed a very large audience this evening at Horticultural Hall, on the situation in their State resulting from the recent election troubles.

The Fond du Lac County, Wis., Patrons of Husbandry.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Sept. 23.—The Patrons of Husbandry of Fond du Lac County are making arrangements to attend the harvest picnic at Oshkosh the 2d of October, at least 1,000 strong. None of the Patrons will vote for Baker, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Convention of the Farmers and Laborers of Jo Daviess County.

WARREN, Ill., Sept. 22.—A mass convention of the farmers, mechanics, and laborers of Jo Daviess County will be held at Elizabeth on the 27th inst., to perfect a county organization, and to nominate a county ticket. A large attendance is expected, and the politicians are already sitting on the anxious seat.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Annual Meeting of the Order in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics is in session here, and the attendance is very large, every State Council being represented. A number of important questions are to be introduced which will affect the interests of the whole order.

The Council at the afternoon session received the report of the Councillor, which shows that the order exists in 23 States, with 922 subordinate Councils, and 143,908 members.

A committee was appointed to confer with a committee of the Junior order, with a view to the consolidation of the two orders.

The following officers were elected for the year: National Councillor, H. S. Jones, Massachusetts; Vice Councillor, J. Kahler Snyder, Pennsylvania; Secretary, A. S. Redstreake, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, John Walker, Delaware; Marshal, Joseph Smiley, Maryland; Protector, W. Olven, Connecticut; Doorkeeper, A. W. Johnson, New Jersey.

Cleveland was selected as the place for holding the next session.

INDIANA.

County-Seat Toubles at Centreville, Wayne County.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 23.—The Sheriff of Wayne County went from Richmond, Ind., to-day, to Centreville, the old county-seat, with a posse of men to pull down the jail for the purpose of removing the stone and iron work to Richmond. A mob collected and prevented operations until an injunction was obtained from the Supreme Court, when quiet was restored and the Sheriff's posse returned. Several shots were fired during the melee, but no one was injured.

THE BUFFALO PRODUCE MARKET.

BUFFALO, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat generally inactive; no disposition to sell at the decline, and, therefore, held out of market; sales of 400 bu No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.36. Corn—Sales of 3,000 bu No. 2 in lots at 58c. Oats held at 46c for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Dull at 14c for wheat and 11c for corn.

THE DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.55@1.58½; No. 1, $1.47@1.52½; amber, $1.40. Corn steady; yellow, 48c. Oats steady at 41c.

THE OSWEGO PRODUCE MARKET.

OSWEGO, Sept. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.40. Corn dull at 63c.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Bruisers Allen and McCoole Meet in Combat Near St. Louis.

The Last-Named Party Fearfully Beaten and Bruised.

Allen Declared the Winner in the Eighth Round.

The English Newmarket Races.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 23.—The long expected mill between Allen and McCoole has at last come off. The interference of the authorities had no effect at all, except to whet the public appetite. As the parties never intended to fight in Missouri, the absurdity of putting them under bonds to keep the peace here is manifest. The fight took place several miles up the river, in Illinois, and lasted a little over 20 minutes. At the end of that time McCoole was taken from the ring

WORSE WHIPPED

than ever any man had been in thrice the time. This result was thought barely possible by some, but no one really expected such a one-sided encounter. Betting had been about even for some days previous. A large number of well-advised sports thought the chances about equal. McCoole had been in training carefully for months, and was really in a fine condition for such a bundle of adipose matter. Allen had trained for only a few weeks, and was in such an admirable state that his friends felt confident of his success. It was thought McCoole had learned something of sparring since his last mill with Allen, and as his face was greatly reduced would not be liable to the accidents that then occurred. Even Allen expected some show of skill in his antagonist, and for the first two rounds got in his work with the utmost caution.

THE BOAT ENGAGED FOR THE TRIP

was the Continental, an old craft that passed its climacteric some years since. She lay up during the night at East St. Louis, but the police of that village came down and drove her from the bank. As soon as she could get up steam she came across and waited at the foot of Carr street for her fancy freight. People gathered slowly, knowing the tardiness incident to such great occasions. The sports, with the usual riff-raff, commenced to gather to the river at half-past 7, but it was fully 10 o'clock before the managers thought passengers enough had assembled to warrant departure. It is no more than justice to say that

THE CROWD,

altogether bad enough, was a little better than the concourse commonly seen at a prize fight. Only beer and wine were sold, which prevented much disorder. Thieves were carefully excluded if they were known. When all was ready, the boat steamed slowly up the river, with perhaps 1,000 on board. The day was beautiful but warm.

ALLEN WAS TAKEN

at the Water-Works, and McCoole a couple of miles above. There was

A GOOD DEAL OF BETTING

on the boat and some gambling, but no fight, and only one or two noticeable cases of drunkenness. Allen and McCoole were received with some show of enthusiasm when they embarked. They were conducted to their state-rooms, and seen no more until they shied their castors into the ring. The newspapers showed considerable enterprise in their efforts to get the news of the fight. All of them were liberally represented by both editors and reporters. Three managing editors were on the grounds, several writing editors, and innumerable attaches in the local line. The *Globe* sent its corps on a diminutive tug, which laboriously made its way up the river, vibrating like a boomerang as it cut its way through the water. The *Democrat* had several mounted representatives at the place of battle. Others were equally well provided with means to communicate with the parent office in the most feasible manner, and at the earliest moment. The boat halted in the stream opposite a corn-field a little after 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

A GUARD OF MOUNTED GRANGERS

was seen on the shore, gathered to protect the maize, and arrangements were accordingly made to stretch the ropes in a pleasant grove adjoining. While things were getting ready, the boat lay idly in the channel, and the crowd, which had been thus far remarkably quiet, began to get noisy. To receive the pent-up crowd, two or three yawls commenced running between the boat and the shore, taking those who were willing to pay a dollar for the privilege of anticipating the rest a few minutes on terra firma. So many jumped into them that they were

IN DANGER OF BEING SWAMPED,

and serious casualties were prevented almost by miracle. There was formed what is nominally known as the inner ring, but it proved to be a fraud of the worst description. Every one crowded up to the inner rope, and no amount of threats or feints with clubs in the hands of ring officials could

SEPARATE THE SHEEP FROM THE GOATS.

The newspaper men had the corner outside, next to McCoole, and were packed like herring in a box. Some of them sat on chairs plundered from the steamer, while others squatted in aboriginal fashion upon the soft turf. There was not room to level a note-book or manipulate a pencil. The place selected was an open grove without underbrush. The autumn seemed falling through the branches in the most peaceful way. The trees were filled with persons who preferred elevation and partial solitude. Phlegmatic persons read the morning newspapers at an altitude of 40 feet while waiting the late beginning of operation. Now and then a branch breaks with decidedly unpleasant results. An over curious cabin boy of the steamer Lady Lee fell from a height of twenty feet from the ground, suffering a compound fracture of the bones of the ankle.

M'COOLE SHIED HIS CASTOR

into the ring at twenty minutes past 10. He was accompanied by his trainer, Dublin Tricks and Tom Kelly. Nothing being ready for the mill, he sat down and listened to the comments and calls of the crowd, which was beginning to show decided signs of dissatisfaction.

SOME DISAPPOINTMENT WAS EXPRESSED

because he showed more flesh upon the face than was expected, and a few fears were expressed that all would not turn out well for him. Still his friends generally greeted him kindly, and cheered him loudly.

ALLEN FOLLOWED SHORTLY AFTER,

and was also cheered. It was remarked that McCoole's welcome was warmer than Allen's. McCoole won the choice of corners, and selected that towards the west, so that he was not annoyed by the sun, now getting well down the sky. Allen took the opposite corner, and was stripped and well groomed by his seconds, Patsey Shepherd and Chambers. Both men stripped well, but the

HARD, SPLENDID MUSCLE OF ALLEN

excited the warmest admiration of that crowd. Dad Ryan, of Cincinnati, acted as umpire for McCoole, and Dick Roach for Allen. The principals

WERE NOW READY,

and the crowd was more than ready, but no one seemed willing to act as referee. Pat Boyle was chosen, but declined with energy. Then John Scott, an oyster-dealer of St. Louis, was selected, and pulled under the ropes, but also declined to serve. Ben De Bar was fiercely yelled for. At last Jack Looney reluctantly consented to fill the breach, and, as he took his place, a noisy Irishman exclaimed: "Jack Looney is as good a man as there is in the State." Looney was then understood to make

THE FOLLOWING SPEECH:

"All I have to say is the best man wins." It was now nearly half-past 3 o'clock, and the protracted delay had roughened up the angry crowd to the extreme limit of forbearance. Had the Illinois authorities been on the alert, the fight might have been stopped, as the party were for two hours and a half within three miles of a railroad station. Before getting ready for business a partial quiet ensued. As soon as it was known that everything was prepared, the

PRINCIPALS WERE STRIPPED,

of all useless integuments, and bathed with whisky for the last time. McCoole offered to bet $800 that he would win, which was courted by Allen. They shook hands in a friendly manner, having simply glowered at each other before.

"DON'T THEY LOOK PRETTY?"

said an admirer behind your correspondent's chair, as the men came up to the scratch.

First Round—Both men walked promptly up to the scratch, and, after a little sparring, Allen landed a blow on McCoole's left eye, following it with one on the forehead, Mike returning on Allen's ribs. Furious exchanges passed and terrible fighting ensued, Allen punching McCoole severely about the face, and finally fighting him down amid cries of foul, it being claimed that Tom struck Mike after he dropped. Foul was not allowed, but first blood was allowed for Allen.

Second Round—Allen again led with his left, striking McCoole a terrific blow on the breast, which he followed with two fierce left handers on Mike's cheek, cutting two gashes, one under the right eye. Both fought to a close, and some good short-arm fighting ensued. Mike followed Allen all round the ring, but Tom kept away from his blows. Another rally, and McCoole forced Allen to his corner. Terrific exchanges, and Allen dropped to avoid blows.

Third Round—McCoole came up bleeding badly from the face, and right eye closing. After receiving a few rapid blows, McCoole rushed at Allen, struck him heavily on the ribs. Allen returned one on the cheek, and two on the mouth. McCoole again rushed at Allen, but the latter avoided his blows, and got in one on the nose, two more on the mouth, McCoole returning on the ribs, and both fought to a close, and Allen again dropped.

As the men were carried to their corners it was quite evident that Allen was master of the situation. He hadn't a scratch, while McCoole was bleeding profusely.

Fourth Round—In the fourth round McCoole was badly punished, and began to show fatigue.

The fifth, sixth, and seventh rounds were but a repetition of the fourth, Allen doing all the fighting and McCoole getting badly used up.

Eighth Round—Both came to the scratch on the eighth round, McCoole feebly, Tom Kelly stepped up to McCoole and said: "Mike, it's no use. You can't win this fight." McCoole said nothing, but stood still. Allen stepped up and made sympathetic remarks. McCoole was taken to his corner, where Allen came directly and told Mike he would give him $100. There was a pandemonium of howls and shouts for a few minutes, and sensible men withdrew, and got back quietly to the boat, where the crowd soon followed.

M'COOLE WAS WRAPPED UP,

his face bathed and bandaged, led haltingly on board between two friends, and put away in a state-room. Allen showed only faint traces of punishment—a lip cut on a tooth, and a bruised forehead.

The English Races.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The first October meeting commenced at Newmarket to-day. The race for the Great Eastern handicap was won by F. Douglass' br. f. Day Dream; Eltham's Sister second, Prince Batthyany's b. c. Deisy third. There were twenty-one starters. Betting at the start was 50 to 1 against Day Dream, 8 to 1 against Eltham's Sister, and 10 to 1 against Delsy.

The race for the Grand Duke Michael stakes, 50 sovereigns each, for 3-years old, second horse to save his stake, was won by Lefevre's ch. c. Flageolet; Lord Falmouth's ch. c. Andred second, and Mr. Bruton's ch. c. Cobham third. There were five starters.

MICHIGAN.

The Constitutional Commission—A Proposition to Enact a Law Assessing Railroads $2,500 for Every Life Sacrificed by Negligence—Minor Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 23.—In the Constitutional Commission to-day reports were presented from the Ludington Lumber Company, and John Mason Loomis, of Chicago, against the proposed provision limiting to ten years the title of corporations to lands held, but not equally used by said corporation. The forenoon was mainly occupied in discussing the article on railroads, which was so changed as to make it merely optional with the Legislature to pass a right-rate law. This discussion was not conclusive, and will be resumed.

Joseph Wells, of Kalamazoo, has a proposition before the Commission, by which each railroad company operating in the State shall be assessed $2,500 for every life sacrificed by the negligence of railroad employes, the money to be paid to the heirs or legal representatives of deceased, after the negligence has been proved in Court, but the provision shall not affect any other right of action arising from such negligence. It is mandatory upon the Legislature to legislate this section into effect.

On Mr. Devereaux's motion, it was recommended that the Upper Peninsular should form one Senatorial district, thereby entitling it to two Senators in the Legislature.

The pay of the members of the Legislature was raised to $4 per day.

A majority report disapproved of local option in the regulation of the liquor traffic, and held that the Legislature is at liberty to control the matter. A minority report will be submitted by Mr. Crane.

It is recommended that the annual April township election be the general election for voting on the amendments to the Constitution.

FAIRS.

Macoupin County (Ill.) Annual Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Sept. 23.—The nineteenth annual fair of the Macoupin County Agricultural Society began here to-day with every prospect of success. The different departments are all well filled, and make a splendid appearance. The show of fine cattle is the best ever exhibited at this fair. They comprise herds of Durhams and Devons, and are attracting very general attention.

The attraction of to-morrow is the trotting-race for the citizens' purse of $500, and a large attendance is expected.

Minnesota State Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—The State Fair opened to-day with a large show of horses, cattle, field and garden products. The number of thoroughbred horses is larger than ever before collected in Minnesota. The St. Paul & Pacific, Northern Pacific and Burlington & Missouri River Railroads exhibit all varieties of products from along their lines, together making a full exhibition of Northwestern products. The city is full of visitors.

The Canadian Provincial Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Can., Sept. 23.—The Provincial Exhibition opened yesterday. During yesterday and to-day articles continued to arrive, but the Judges begin work to-morrow in the departments of live stock and machinery. The show promises to excel in the quantity and quality of articles exhibited at any previous exhibition. A goodly number of entries has been made by Americans.

Vermilion County (Ill.) Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill. Sept. 23.—The fifteenth annual fair of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Institute of Vermilion County opened to-day at this place under the most favorable circumstances. The weather promises to be fine, and the trotting-course is in excellent condition. The managers anticipate the most successful exhibition ever held in this county.

Wisconsin State Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—The State Fair formally opened to-day, and will be in full blast to-morrow, when everything will be arranged in proper order. The present appearance is far ahead of last year, especially the stock and agricultural departments, and the attendance will be very large.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Bridge Decision by a New Jersey Judge.

TRENTON, Sept. 23.—Judge Nixon has denied the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a preliminary injunction to restrain the New York & Long Branch Railroad Company from erecting a bridge over the Raritan at South Amboy, and sustains the right of the State to authorize the erection of bridges over navigable streams for internal commerce.

Railroad Examiners Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Richard Hale, of Illinois; George H. Hurlburt, of Illinois; and John Frew, of Ohio, Commissioners to examine the Southern Division of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, from Little Rock to Fulton. They will also examine 25 miles of the said road lying immediately south of the boundary line between Missouri and Arkansas.

Railroad Loan Negotiated.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 23.—Rumors prevailed in financial circles here to-day that $10,000,000 of city bonds of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad had been negotiated in New York to a German house.

Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railway Election.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 23.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railway Company, held in this city to-day, the following Directors were elected: L. A. Burnell, James B. Foley, James Small, L. D. Brien, H. C. Thompson, John L. Scully, C. L. Betts. At a meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: L. A. Burnell, President; James B. Foley, Vice-President; A. B. Quackenbush, Secretary and Treasurer.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Sept. 23.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon, lumber.
Schr Madison, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, lumber.
Scow Trio, Grand Haven, wood.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, wood.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr A. M. Beers, Pentwater, lumber.
Scow Spray, Holland, tan-bark.
Schr Louisa McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Fisher, Carl's Pier, wood.
Schr Harriet Anne, White Lake, lumber.
Schr J. and T. Stranach, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. S. Hammond, Sodus, coal.
Schr Traveler, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Joe Dresden, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr William Smith, St. Paul's Pier, wood.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Muskegon, slabs.
Scow Granger, Willett's Pier, tan-bark.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, slabs.
Barge Menehanne, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Eva S. Robinson, Menominee, lumber.
Barge Emma E. Tyson, Menominee, lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, St. Paul's Pier, lumber.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, lumber
Schr Amaranth, Vermillion, stone.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Ludington, lumber.
Brig Frontier City, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Ella, Hall's Pier, lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop City of Boston, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Scow Champion, White Lake, slabs.
Prop India, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr R. B. King, Manistee, bark.
Schr Gem, South Haven, wood.
Scow Robert Campbell, Good Harbor, wood.
Scow Sultan, Muskegon, slabs.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED.........Sept. 22.

Schr Flying Mist, Kingston, 20,000 bu wheat.
Prop City of Madison, Little Sturgeon, 100 brls salt, 300 pkgs groceries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 30 bags corn, 50 sheets iron, 15 brls liquor.
Prop Norman, Duluth and intermediate ports, 250 bu corn, 561 pkgs feed, 10 pkgs butter, 375 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Ontonagon and intermediate ports, 12,000 bu oats, 1,500 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 1,600 bu oats, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, 15,100 bu wheat.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 22,000 bu wheat, 1,500 brls flour, 250 bales broom-corn.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo 25,600 bu wheat, 16,000 bu corn, 700 brls flour, 729 bags seed, 53 bales hay, and sundries.
Schr H. N. Todman, Montreal, 7,500 bu wheat.
Schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, 2,500 bu corn.
Schr M. F. Merrick, Kingston, 19,732 bu wheat.
Schr John S. Mott, Kingston, 26,816 bu wheat.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn, 900 brls flour, 526 bags seed.
Schr Dan Lyons, Kingston, 22,327 bu wheat.

Lake Freights.

Freights were more active, but 2c lower, quotable at 10c on corn and 11c on wheat. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schrs John Miner, Ethan Allen, Atmosphere, Collingwood, J. Breden, J. Couch, and prop Jana, corn at 10c; schr Butcher Boy, wheat on private terms. Total, 8; capacity equal to 25,000 bu wheat and 215,000 bu corn. In the afternoon the schr Brooklyn was reported for corn at 10c, and the schr Kate L. Bruce for wheat on private terms. Both to Buffalo.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—PASSED UP—Props Cuba, City of Port Huron and barge; bark E. Jones; schrs Alinda, Amsden, Potomac, H. A. Richmond, Monterey, St. Peter, C. P. Williams, E. R. Blake.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Holland and barge; schrs Orkney Lass, Beals, G. Channon.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23—Evening.—PASSED UP—Prop Concord and barges; schrs Laura, Golden Fleece, Arcturus, D. P. Dobbins, Alice, H. B. Moore, J. A. King, Bently.

PASSED DOWN—Props Cormorant, Toledo, Montana, Ballentine, Rocket, Milwaukee, Wm. M. Tweed, Chamberlin and barges, M. Pringle and barges; bark Unadilla; schrs Louisa R. Winslow, Yankee, A. B. Moore, Ralph Campbell, H. Queen, Midnight, City of Cheboygan, Southampton, M. Collins, Craftsman, T. Ferry, F. Morse, J. Hoyt, Sea Bird, White Cloud.

WIND—Southwest.

SHAWLS.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY,
230 to 240 Madison, and
134 to 148 Franklin-st.,
Offer in quantities to suit:

Badger State Shawls.
Badger State D. & T. Shawls.
Badger State Ottoman Shawls.
(Of these goods we are the Sole Agents in Chicago.)
Prairie State Shawls.
Prairie State D. & T. Shawls.
Narragansett Shawls.
Narragansett D. & T. Shawls.
Lady Washington Shawls.
Middlesex Shawls.
Windsor Shawls.
Home Shawls.
Eastern Star Shawls.
Bennington Shawls.
Rockland Shawls.
Peacedale Shawls.
Bruner's Shawls.
Keystone Shawls.
Watervliet Shawls.
Bay State Shawls.
Greenwood Shawls.
Riverside Shawls.
Excelsior Shawls.
White Star Shawls.
Methuen Shawls.
White Water Shawls.
Mohawk Shawls.
Imperial Shawls.
Atlantic Shawls.

Also, Landenburger's and Dolan's Reversible Ottomans at special prices, together with a large line of Foreign Ottomans, in new and novel designs, and Broche, Paisley, and Merino Shawls in great variety.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,
West Madison & Peoria-sts.,
Have now opened a splendid assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
In all the choicest and most fashionable fabrics and shades.
New Shawls in rich and seasonable colorings and designs.
Black Dress Goods and Alpacas of our own importation, of superior make and finish.
New Styles in Woolen Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' wear.
Blankets, Flannels, and Housekeeping Goods.
Black Silks at attractive prices.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE!

The Editor of the "Inter-Ocean" says of the Common-Sense Truss: "It is not difficult to see why the manufacturers should adopt the name of "Common-Sense" for their goods. The most unskilled in such appliances can see at a glance that its adaptation to the various forms of Rupture occurring in different persons is most perfect."

"Again, the radical cures effected by the use of the 'Common-Sense' Truss have been greater in proportion to the number used than any other Truss ever invented, from the fact that a more perfect fit can be obtained than by any other instrument, which is the secret of the success of this or any other truss. The latest improvement in the Truss consists of an ivory pad, gold-plated neck and pad-plate, with nickel springs of the most beautiful finish, and one of these, properly fitted, as they always are at the office of the Company, would last a person a lifetime, and never get out of position or become changed in any of its parts. To the frugal it need only be said that, with all these superior advantages, the Common-Sense Truss is offered at a less price than other instruments claiming to be first-class.

MANUFACTURED BY
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Office 60 State-st., cor. Randolph, Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c., &c.
A lady in attendance to wait upon ladies.

CLOTHING.

We are daily receiving additions to our already IMMENSE STOCK of
FALL OVERCOATS,
WINTER OVERCOATS,
MEN'S and BOYS' DRESS and BUSINESS
SUITS, &c., &c.
WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,
Cor. State and Madison-sts.

MEDICAL.

DR. BELL'S
Universal Prescription for Consumption.
BALSAM OF ALPINE MOSS.

This is a scientific CHEMICAL combination of the most POTENT Remedial Agents known to MATERIA MEDICA, for CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases of the Lungs. This compound, and the peculiar virtues of the MOSS, of which it is composed, is a discovery of my own, and I have used it in my family practice for over thirty years, and with unlimited success. Try it. It will afford you prompt relief. IT NEVER FAILS. It is no humbug or catchpenny. It will prove to you, my sick friend, a boon of inestimable value. It stands PRE-EMINENT; it has no equal known to man. Take it; trust in it. Every ounce of it, to the consumptive patient, is of priceless value. It is worth more than its weight in gold, and will prove the truthfulness of my assertion.

O. L. BELL, M. D.,
No. 494 West Monroe-st., Chicago.
Sent by express to any address.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 p. m. Monday's and Wednesday's boat goes to Escanaba.

ENGRAVING.

Union Litho. Co.

Engraving and Lithographing. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Michigan-av. Skilled Workmanship—Quick Time.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The general aspect of financial affairs was greatly improved to-day, notwithstanding the rumor of another bank-suspension in New York. Those who took a superficial view of the matter were ready to assert yesterday that confidence was "fully restored." While this may have had some good effect with a certain class of persons, others did not believe it possible so soon. The reported suspension of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, does not surprise any banker or other person who has understood the real facts of the panic. In fact, his suspension was predicted here in Chicago last Friday, and the only surprise was that the house was able to go through this far with its cartload of Southern State bonds authorized by carpet-bag Legislatures. The banks and the people of the West have but little interest whatever in the banking-house of Henry Clews & Co. The interior correspondents of the house are principally in the Southern States. Neither is there any probability that the suspension of Clews will make any real ground for the suspension of the other New York banks.

The condition of each individual bank member of the Clearing-House in New York has been known to all the other members of the Clearing-House for several days past. In times like the present any bank is pretty thoroughly investigated by the Association. The suspension, therefore, can be no surprise to the other New York banks; in fact it may be mainly due to their refusal to sustain the house any longer that has caused Clews' suspension.

In this city, the day has passed very quietly, and there is every reason to think confidence is being restored. In fact there was never any reason for loss of confidence here. As far as can be ascertained, there is not a bank in Chicago that has lost a dollar or had any funds tied up in New York by the suspension of banks.

A feature of much importance in our local finances is that the remittances of currency from New York to Chicago, which were practically suspended during last Friday and Saturday, were resumed again yesterday, and the first liberal remittances of currency received by Chicago banks from New York will come in to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The knowledge that the usual machinery of banking in this particular is in operation again will do much to re-establish confidence. Confidence, that most sensitive, subtle, erratic quality of the human mind, is, in fact, the basis of banking, and yet it never exists in accordance with the wealth and integrity which it is presumed to represent. Two weeks ago there was more confidence than the real condition of finances warranted. The collapse of the various speculative schemes and the downfall of the chief promoters has been foreseen for a long time. But the real wealth of the country is so great that it had deferred the collapse of these projects and speculations until men began to doubt whether they would fail. Now, however, there is a great deal less confidence than the real condition of the country warrants. Without confidence, the ordinary transactions of commerce and banking are impossible. Therefore, the sooner the business community return to a common-sense way of viewing this whole financial rumpus, the sooner they will get to doing business again as usual. In the country tributary to Chicago especially is this the case. There has been and is not likely to be any great loss to anybody in this part of the country, except what they may voluntarily inflict on themselves by their own demoralization.

New York exchange is unsalable yet to any extent in this market. The banks here do not, of course, care to increase their New York balances by taking exchange until finances in that city have resumed their normal condition.

It is, of course, understood that there has been very little movement of currency since the middle of last week. The great bulk of the currency had been sent into the country in the five weeks previous to the panic. The movement of currency from Boston and other places to-day to buy stocks and bonds, and the large amount paid out by the Treasury for bonds has increased the stock of currency in New York, and permitted the renewal of shipments of currency from New York to this city.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114⅛	115
5-20s of '62	111⅛	112
5-20s of '64	111⅛	112⅜
5-20s of '65	112¾	113⅛
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	112	112⅛@113
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113⅛	113⅜@114
5-20s of 68, Jan. and July	113⅛	113⅜@113⅜
10-40s ex. int	109⅛	110 @110⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110	110⅜
U. S. currency 6s	110⅜	111⅜
Gold (full weight)	110 to 111	112 @112⅛
Gold coupons	110⅛@111⅛	111⅜
Chicago City 7s	99	& int.
Cook County 7s	99	& int.
Town, County, and City 10 ⅌ ct b'ds	95	@ 97

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Sept. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Western av, s w corner of Laughton st, s f, 72x144 ft, dated Sept. 11, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Honore st, 219⅜ ft n of Jackson st, w f, 20⅜x125 ft, dated July 16; consideration, $9,000.

Same property, with buildings, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $9,000.

Ashland av, 70 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 30x148⅛ ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $6,000.

State st, 200⅛ ft n of Fifteenth st, e f, 25x151 7-12 ft, No. 744, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $10,500.

Warren st, 125 ft e of Reuben st, n f, 100x117 2-12 ft, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $45,000.

Michigan av, 31 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 25¼x132 ft, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $10,000.

Lot 33, Block 1, Weston's subdivision of Blocks 1 and 2 of Rees' Addition to Brighton, dated Aug. 30; consideration, $650.

McHenry st, 165 ft s of Waubansia av, e f, 50x142 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $5,000.

Orchard st, 90 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x124 6-10 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $1,600.

Evans st, 192 ft w of Robey st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $600.

Mitchell st, 168 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $800.

Mitchell st, 192 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $800.

Arnold st, 380⅛ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x122⅛ ft, dated May 23; consideration, $650.

Cleaver st, 292 ft n of Blackhawk st, w f, 25x125⅛ ft, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $900.

Cornell st, 271 ft e of Reuben st, s f of 25x128, with n f on s side of street of 20x90 ft, dated Sept. 13; consideration, $3,000.

Sedgwick st, s w cor of Centre st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $5,000.

Throop st, 169 ft n of Evans st, w f, 25x125⅛ ft, dated March 12; consideration, $1,500.

Ewing st, e of and near Halsted st, s f, 25x119 ft, and other property, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $7,000.

Clybourn av, n e of Kneer st, n e f, Lot 45, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $2,200.

Halsted st, s of Centre st, w f, 25x262 ft, dated Sept. 18; consideration, $1,800.

On street n of Thirty-third st, 220⅜ ft e of Reuben st, n f, 76x82⅛ ft, dated April 10; consideration, $4,000.

Division st, s w cor Larrabee st, n f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, Sept. 9; consideration, $6,500.

Wabash av, 317 2-10 ft n of Sixteenth street, w f, 49⅛x181 9-10 ft, dated June 1, 1871; consideration, $21,500.

Morgan st, 164 ft s of Taylor st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $2,500.

Larrabee st, s w cor Hobbie st, e f, 50x145 ft, dated Dec. 13, 1872; consideration, $2,850.

Throop st, No. 120, 100 ft n of VanBuren st, w f, 20x73 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $4,500.

Prairie av, No. 878, 54 5-12 ft, n of Eighth st, e f, 80x177 ft, dated April 24; consideration, $19,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 12, 22, 23, 24, Block 30, Touhy & Rodgers' Addition to Ravenswood, dated Aug. 28; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 19 and 20, in same Block 30; dated Aug. 28; consideration, $2,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 41 and 42, Block 2, Bogue's Second Addition in n e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 17 and s ½ Lot 16, Block 11, Egandale, dated July 1; consideration, $12,100.

Lot 41, Block 59, University Subdivision, in Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated Oct. 28, 1872; consideration, $200.

Lots 24 and 25, Block 1, Orvis' Subdivision, n e ¼ s e ¼ Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $500.

Lots 9, 12, Block 2, Wilson et al. Subdivision, n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Aug. 26; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 43 to 48, Block 1, Jackson & Wenges' Subdivision, in n w ¼ n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,600.

Same property, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,600.

State st, 244⅛ ft s of Fifty-second st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,875.

State st, 219⅛ ft, s of Fifty-second st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 1 to 12, Block 36, and s 100 ft of Lots 1 to 5, Block 34, Hyde Park, with buildings, Hyde Park Hotel, dated July 30; consideration, $35,000.

Lots 2 and 3, Div 23, and Lots 2 and 3, Div 26, Block 1, of Carr's Re-subdivision s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $2,508.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,925	5,480	5,274	1,506
Wheat, bu	223,540	107,240	71,510	26,095
Corn, bu	245,435	160,185	58,117	47,028
Oats, bu	97,970	62,820	79,302	42,730
Rye, bu	7,508	9,904	450	400
Barley, bu	53,770	76,592	14,915	9,840
Grass seed, lbs	170,370	53,229	4,244	83,821
Flax seed, lbs	240,060	522,797	20,000	185,200
Broom-corn, lbs	95,570	40,905	....	10,230
Cured meats, lbs	9,300	97,270	120,800	61,710
Beef, brls	....	....	....	56
Pork, brls	7	442	207	106
Lard, lbs	45,690	9,930	115,509	90,200
Tallow, lbs	19,060	17,210	....	2,490
Butter, lbs	60,230	80,750	53,100	37,930
Live hogs, No	11,850	5,088	4,769	4,652
Cattle, No	3,929	3,671	948	1,851
Sheep, No	490	734	....	197
Hides, lbs	118,041	52,402	90,530	49,520
Highwines, brls	146	344	161	359
Wool, lbs	250,081	19,138	47,935	4,120
Potatoes, bu	1,280	1,452	....	54
Lumber, m feet	4,259	9,016	2,771	2,161
Shingles, m	2,315	1,930	1,992	1,521
Lath, m	....	760	85	358
Salt, brls	1,670	3,500	2,747	2,120

Withdrawn from store on yesterday for city consumption: 4,461 bu wheat; 3,002 bu corn; 4,165 bu oats; 1,297 bu rye; 1,253 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 572½ cars wheat; 260 cars corn; 50,600 bu high mixed do, and 88,000 bu No. 2 do by canal; 29 cars oats; 24 cars rye; 72½ cars barley. Total (958 cars), 489,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were to-day again laboring under the effects of the panic in New York, the continued scarcity of money obliging many holders of grain to sell out, though at a considerable loss. The pressure was so strong early that several operators advocated the propriety of adjourning, but were overruled. Before the close the markets generally assumed a firmer tone, and there was a general expression of belief that the worst had been seen, as the arrival of currency from the East, expected within a day or two, will remove the incubus, and make things easier.

The contiued large receipts of grain prove very embarrassing to receivers, who are generally obliged to let the drafts against them lie over, though a few have shipped a little currency to the country to-day in payment. Some of these receivers have placed the grain-paper in the safes, resolved to preserve a masterly inactivity till the storm has blown over; they will probably find that they have acted wisely. The shipments of grain made Eastward to-day are mostly made without drawing against them, as it was impossible to obtain money on the paper, and the shippers will receive currency therefor by express. Even the Canadian trade was paralyzed to-day, as they could not operate through New York, nor could they very well pay in Canada currency, which commands gold prices at home.

The effect of the panic in New York on the prices of produce may be seen by comparing the closing prices of last Tuesday with the lowest quotations of to-day, as below. In some cases these lowest figures are considerably below the closing prices at 1 o'clock to-day:

	Lowest to-day.	Closing Sept. 17.
Wheat, cash	$0.97⅛	$1.12⅛
Wheat, seller October	1.02⅜	1.11⅛
Corn, cash	35⅛	42⅛
Corn, seller October	38⅜	43⅜
Oats, cash	26⅛	30
Oats, seller October	28⅜	30⅛
Rye, cash	63	68
Barley No. 2	1.10	1.37⅛
Mess pork, yesterday	15.00	16.10@16.25
Lake freights, corn to Buffalo	10	12⅛

There were a great many orders here to-day to buy produce for shipment and for speculative holding till the excitement subsides. Of course only those could be filled which were accompanied by the currency, and there is little doubt that those transactions will net a handsome profit to the buyers. But our commission men could not assume additional responsibilities in paying out cash for customers at a distance to make a profit on.

The demand for dry goods continues active, and the market retains a firm, healthy tone. The only change reported to-day was a decline in fine brown cottons, owing chiefly to a slight accumulation of stocks. Other staple goods were in liberal stocks and firm at present quotations. There were no specially new features in the grocery trade, except a decline of ½c in Rio coffees and rice. Sugars, syrups, and all other staple goods remain firm, especially sugars, which are at present in light stock. Teas continue to meet with a fair inquiry, and are very firm, not yet having been advanced, in response to the rise at the East. Butter and cheese are in good request, and both markets are quotably firm, particularly the former, the supply being light, and of choice and fancy grades, scarcely adequate to meet the local demand. Coal remains firm and active at $10.00 for Lackawanna, $9.50 for Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50@8.00 for Indiana Block, and $6.00 for Wilmington. Hay and hides were dull and weak, the latter being a trifle lower. Oils were unchanged. Linseed, carbon, and lard were firm at present quotations.

Trade at the lumber yards continues active; joists, scantling, and common boards, together with shingles and lath, being mostly inquired for. As far as prices are concerned, there is no visible change, though they are a little less firm at the moment, owing to the present scarcity of money. At the sale docks a moderate business was transacted at previous prices. Shingles are tending upward, owing to scarcity here and at the mills. Metals and tinners' stock were reported fairly active and steady. Nails are very firm at the recent advance, the supply being inadequate to meet the demand. Iron, cooperage, building materials and naval stores were without important change. The wool market was inactive, and prices were little better than nominal. Hops and broom-corn met with the average inquiry, both being firm at the given prices. Timothy seed was dull and weak, though not quotably lower. Other seeds were inactive and nominal, excepting flax, which sold at $1.90@1.95. In the green fruit trade there was no decidedly new feature. Apples, lemons, and pears were firm, and other fruit brought about former prices, excepting grapes, which were abundant and easier. Chickens remain dull and weak, while other poultry and game sold quite readily at previous prices. Eggs were steady at 21@22c.

Highwines were rather quiet and steady at the decline noted yesterday. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 92c per gallon. The market closed nominally tame at that figure, but with plenty of orders to be filled for shipment, could the terms of moving the property have been satisfactorily arranged.

Lake freights were more active at 2c decline. There was no demand early, but shippers took hold freely when carriers made this important reduction in their asking rates, though most of the grain (corn) had been bought previously to to-day. Rates to Buffalo by sail were 10c on corn, and 11c on wheat. To Kingston, the market closed nominal at 20@21c on wheat. A total of 9 charters was reported, which will carry out 24,000 bu wheat, and 215,000 bu corn.

There was a good demand for rail freight room to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, with some for New England points, in spite of the panic. Rates are steady, not having been advanced, as was rumored a few days ago. They probably would have been "put up," as is usual about this season of the year, but that it was deemed to be inexpedient pending the solution of the problem now being solved by the commercial world.

Provisions were very quiet, with not much change, except a partial recovery from the decline of $1.00 per brl in cash pork, which ensued yesterday on the effort to realize on some 2,000 brls, which it was not convenient to carry any longer. Mess pork for winter delivery was a shade easier. Lard was quiet and firm. Meats were inactive and nominally unchanged, though hogs were again quoted dull and lower. There is very little product offered, as holders are generally well able to carry, and are not disposed to sell out at a sacrifice. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller September, $15.50@16.00; do seller October, nominal; do seller December, $13.25@13.50; seller January, $13.50@13.62½. Lard, cash or seller September, $8.00@8.05; summer do, $7.95@8.00. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7⅞c; seller December, $7.80@7.90; do seller January, $7.95@8.00; do seller February, $8.00@8.05. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@11c for winter, and 8½@10c for summer. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅝@7½c for shoulders; 8½@8⅝c for short ribs; and 8⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7⅜@7½c. English meats, 8¾@9c for short ribs; 9½c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at ½c below these prices. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾c, boxed; do short clear, 7@7½c; do shoulders, 4¾@4½c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9½c for clear ribs; 9⅝c for short clear; and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 4¾@6½c. Sales were reported of 250 brls cash mess pork at $15.00; 1,000 tcs lard seller January at $7.95; 250 boxes short clear seller January at 7c.

Flour was more active, but very irregular. There was a better local demand, and some for rail shipments. Prices were unsettled; well-known brands brought about former figures, and these comprised the bulk of the sales, while others, not favorites, could not have been sold except at a considerable decline. Rye flour was firm, and bran strong, being in small supply. Sales were reported of 150 brls winter extras at $8.50; 100 brls do at $6.50; 300 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.12½; 400 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.50; 250 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do (low) at $4.50; 500 brls rye flour at $4.75; 65 brls do at $4.40. Total, 2,115 brls. The following were yesterday's quotations, which we are unable to revise satisfactorily to-day:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.25
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	8.25@11.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.25@ 4.75
Bran	10.00@10.50

Wheat was again weak and active, though less so than yesterday. The price of cash lots again declined 4c per bu, while options for next month's delivery only sold 1c under the bottom quotation of the preceding day. The continued scarcity of currency had led wheat-holders to tender their property wherever they had a chance to deliver, and several of the parties who had been expected to receive it find themselves obliged to refuse it, as they were unable to check in payment therefor. A considerable proportion of this wheat was then thrown upon the market, on sale "for whom it may concern," and much more would doubtless have been so offered, had there been any chance for selling it. This, with continued liberal receipts, made the market weak, independent of prices elsewhere, and the shipping movement being obstructed by the impossibility of drawing on New York, cash wheat was at one time a complete drug. Afterwards the big margin of profit offered for carrying into next month attracted some capital into the market, and the price of the speculative grade advanced fully 4c from the opening figure, under a rather free competition between two or three buyers, while the other grades stil ruled dull. Advices from Liverpool were again unfavorable, private telegrams quoting that market 2@4c per 100 lbs lower to sell. This was probaly due in large part to our own decline, but it reacted on our prices for future delivery, though New York was noted as unchanged. The business in options was again largely in settlement, there being little disposition to assume new responsibilities which would probably involve the necessity of putting up margins. The export movement was represented to be suspended at the seaboard, owing to the difficulty of making sterling exchange, but some little confidence was expressed by local shippers that this difficulty will be remedied within a day or two, and they took the chances, especially as a decline of 2c in lake freights was a considerable inducement. Seller the month opened at $1.05, declined to $1.01, and rose steadily to $1.04, and closed easier at $1.03⅛. Cash No. 2 spring sold generally at the same price as for the month, though little better than nominal at ½@1c below it during the first part of the session. Seller October sold at $1.06@1.07⅝, closing at $1.07⅛. Seller the year ranged about the same as seller the month. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.04@1.05; No. 3 do at 90@92c; and rejected do at 85c. Northwestern wheat was almost nominal at 1c premium over the same grades from other sections. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04; 2,000 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.06; 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.04⅛; 20,000 bu do at $1.04; 15,000 bu do at $1.03⅞; 10,000 bu do at $1.03⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.03⅛; 13,200 bu do at $1.03; 4,800 bu do at $1.02⅝; 6,800 bu do at $1.02½; 22,400 bu do at $1.02; 11,800 bu do at $1.01⅛; 4,400 bu do at $1.01; 8,000 bu do at $1.00; 8,400 bu No. 3 spring at 92c; 18,000 bu do at 91c; 400 bu do at 90c; 16,000 bu rejected spring at 85c. Total, 168,200 bu.

Corn was relatively quiet, and averaged little more than ½c lower all round, though cash lots early fell to 1½c below the inside prices of yesterday, there being then scarcely a buyer for the property at any price. The widened difference (3½c) paid for carrying it through only one week, into October, soon attracted sufficient capital to absorb all the offerings and at higher prices, while options strengthened in sympathy, though the receipts were again heavy, especially by canal, and there were no advices from other points that conveyed any encouragement to holders. Some of this corn was taken for shipment, but most of it was simply bought to carry into October, for which there was a steady demand, though a quiet one, the option business transacted being chiefly in the way of settlements. It is not now thought probable that the receipts of corn will show a marked falling off for several days to come, as most, if not all the corn now coming in has been already sold for delivery this month and next. It is now being sent here to fill contracts. The market for corn was not the subject of any extensive selling out, as in the case of wheat, for whom it might concern. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 37c declined to 35½c, and advanced to 37c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts closed firm at 37½c. Seller October sold at 39⅛@40½c, closing at 40½c. Seller November sold at 42⅝@43½c. Rejected was little better than nominal, at 35½c. Cash sales were reported of 12,600 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 13,200 bu do at 37½c; 38,400 bu do at 37c; 15,000 bu do at 36⅝c; 19,400 bu do at 36½c; 25,000 bu do at 36¼c; 26,000 bu do at 36c; 10,000 bu do at 35⅝c; 5,000 bu do at 35½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 35½c. Total, 165,800 bu.

Oats were more active and irregular, being 1@1½c lower on cash lots, and only ½c lower on options for future delivery. The receipts were exceeded by the shipments, but the continued scarcity of currency made it absolutely necessary for some holders to sell for what they could get, and the offerings were willingly taken up by capitalists to carry against options for which there was a good demand. Cash No. 2 opened at 26½c, advanced to 27c, and closed at 26¾@26½c. Seller October sold at 28¾@29½c, closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller November sold at 31¾@32c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu at 27c; 32,400 bu at 26⅝c; 14,200 bu at 26⅝c; 33,400 bu at 26½c; 600 bu white at 28⅜c; 600 bu do at 28c. Total, 96,200 bu. Rejected was lifeless.

Rye was in good demand, and advanced 2c per bu, the decline of the past few days having brought out several orders, though not till late in the session, while some local shorts also wanted to fill in. The market for cash No. 2 or seller the month opened at 63c, and advanced to 65c, closing with firm holders at the outside. Seller October was nominal at 65c at the close. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 65c; 10,000 bu do at 64½c; 5,000 bu do at 64c; 5,800 bu do at 63c, and 400 bu do at 62½c. Total, 26,200 bu.

Barley was moderately active, but again weak, declining 5c per bu on No. 2, and 8@10c on No. 3. The course of the market was even more variable than usual, it being next to impossible to keep track of it, as the quotations of scarcely any one minute would answer for the next. New York is represented to be bare of stock, but some local holders are rather heavy loaded, and the shorts for this month are doing their "level best" to break down prices so that they can fill in at a less loss than now menaces them. No. 2 sold at $1.10@1.15 for cash or seller the month, closing at $1.12; and No. 3 at 85@90c, closing at 87½c. No. 2, seller October, sold at $1.18; and seller the year at $1.10. No. 3 sold at $1.00, seller October. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at $1.15; 19,000 bu do at $1.13; 3,200 bu do at $1.12; 800 bu do at $1.11; 1,200 bu do at $1.10; 4,200 bu No. 3 at 90c; 800 bu do at 87½c; 1,200 bu do at 87c; 3,200 bu do at 86c; 1,200 bu do at 85½c; 1,600 bu rejected at 75c; 800 bu do at 78c; 400 bu by sample at $1.15; 4,400 bu do at $1.05. Total, 62,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Sept. 20, 1873.	Sept. 13, 1873.	Sept. 21, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 red	....	1,067	350
No. 2 red	2,877	4,364	2,415
No. 3 winter	1,447	2,142	1,129
Rejected winter	901	901	458
No. 1 spring	44,182	66,327	73,911
No. 2 spring	618,321	692,739	334,859
No. 3 spring	115,086	179,030	161,188
No. 1 N. W. spring	54,053	58,166	14,447
No. 2 N. W. spring	152,305	120,084	5,048
Rejected spring	29,470	36,554	85,698
No grade spring	559	....	959
Total	1,019,201	1,167,374	680,462
CORN.			
White	5,804	5,804	3,158
Yellow	20,242	16,604	11,594
No. 1	75,101	73,900	193,767
High mixed	1,020,499	1,008,604	....
No. 2	4,096,876	3,835,015	3,472,756
Rejected	108,905	194,618	31,794
No grade	3,460	9,120	....
Total	5,330,887	5,144,663	3,713,069
OATS.			
No. 1	2,444	1,026	7,759
No. 2 white	34,407	36,748	....
No. 2	771,944	741,380	573,115
Rejected	73,669	82,467	152,456
No grade	3,418	2,468	5,043
Total	885,882	864,189	738,373
RYE.			
No. 1	2,093	1,753	4,131
No. 2	114,346	109,435	88,247
Rejected	773	3,218	33,921
No grade	714	169	....
Total	117,926	114,575	126,299
BARLEY.			
No. 2	234,877	159,019	217,676
No. 3	145,257	115,589	110,032
Rejected	35,842	32,207	75,775
No grade	....	83	2,852
Total	415,976	306,898	406,335

Total of all kinds in store, 7,769,872 bu. This is a decrease during the week of 148,173 bu wheat, and an increase of 186,224 bu corn, 21,693 bu oats, 3,351 bu rye, 109,078 bu barley. Total increase, 172,173 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Cargoes of wheat off coast very heavy. Cargoes of wheat on passage easier. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring off coast, 59s 6d; fair do for shipment in two months, 57s. Fair average quality California wheat for shipment, 63s. Fair average quality American mixed corn off coast, 33s; do for shipment in two months, 32s@32s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat quiet; California, 12s 10d@13s 6d. Corn rather easier.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Sept. 15, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork brls.	Beef pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon lbs.
Liverpool	226	175	311,467	1,335,891
London	465	258	7,609	308,629
Glasgow	42	151	246,186	264,542
Bremen	....	205	48,478	2,052
Hamburg	....	....	568,427	26,400
Rotterdam	....	....	64,688	......
Antwerp	19	....	971,665	1,267
Stettin	....	....	1,075,216	......
Copenhagen	....	....	47,135	......
Bristol	....	....	......	84,414
West Indies	2,910	502	816,484	164,471
B. N. A. Col.	426	100	350	13,157
Venezuela	....	3	32,937	5,487
Brazil	....	....	10,063	......
Mexico	....	....	......	390
Cis. Republic	15	....	61,380	......
Equador	5	46	129,977	......
New Grenada	....	....	2,811	......
Total	4,038	1,440	4,389,875	1,937,237
Previous week	2,612	1,181	3,260,759	1,854,217
Week Sept. 1	3,785	1,208	2,180,191	1,271,075
Week Aug. 25	795	1,176	921,783	1,807,971
Week Aug. 18	1,976	1,813	1,459,774	2,241,051
Cor. week, 1872	2,496	2,587	1,145,806	1,693,881

And from Nov. 1 to Sept. 15, inclusive, for three years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	157,687	143,587	138,189
Beef, brls and tcs	60,158	90,918	130,869
Lard, lbs	160,225,400	153,820,082	82,995,992
Bacon, lbs	285,805,278	192,302,705	63,146,144
Butter, lbs	3,388,395	4,398,487	5,105,259
Cheese, lbs	77,112,280	59,946,742	63,709,633
Tallow, lbs	50,557,328	53,434,682	28,701,391

The foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Nov. 1, 1872, to Sept. 16, 1873, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1871, to Sept. 16, 1872, were as follows:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, Hams, and Shoulders, lbs.
New York	157,687	160,225,400	285,805,278
Boston	46,188	20,284,365	90,442,918
Portland	8,550	4,688,191	8,263,467
Philadelphia	9,481	2,271,038	6,148,118
Baltimore	14,241	10,620,930	9,639,935
New Orleans	1,125	2,870,910	250,000
Montreal, 11 weeks	2,190	2,482,270	4,091,000
Total Nov. 1, '72, to Sept. 15, '73	239,462	203,443,105	404,640,766
Total to all U. S. ports, Nov. 1, '71, to Sept. 15, '72	244,134	180,967,893	247,941,388
Increase	....	22,473,212	156,699,378
Decrease	4,672		

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was active and panicky declining 3¾@5¾c, No. 2 spring closed at 97½c cash or seller the month, and sold at $1.03@1.03⅞ seller October, the latter closing at $1.03½. Corn declined 1½c for the current option and 1½c for seller October, selling at 35½@35¾c seller September closing at the outside; and at 38¾@39c seller October, closing at 38⅞@39c. Rye was quoted easier at 64½c; and barley at $1.10 for No. 2 seller September. Two charters were made, one for wheat to Buffalo on private terms, and the other for corn to do at 10c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and steady at $1.84@1.89.

BROOM CORN—Common corn is meeting with the average demand, while choice grades are quiet. New corn is coming forward slowly, and there has not been enough done to establish quotations. A sale of choice new green corn was made a day or two ago at 7c. It is reported that the late crop has been injured by frost. We quote: Good to extra hurl, 8@9½c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 3½@4½c.

BUTTER—Choice grades have met with a good local demand, and, the supply being barely adequate, prices have ruled strong, and for strictly fancy qualities 28@30c has been obtained. Inferior grades were in moderate request, but, under light stocks, firm. The demand has been principally on local account, shippers buying only now and then, claiming that there is not sufficient margin at present prices, but the supply of all grades has been so small that receivers have refused to grant concessions. We again quote: Choice yellow, 25@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

BAGGING—The volume of business is rather less than for last week, but the stocks have been largely reduced, and dealers are now availing themselves of the opportunity to reassort them. Trade is now improving, and the market is very firm for all leading brands. We quote: Stark A, 37½c; Ludlow A, 35½c; Lewiston A, 35c; American A, 33c; Amoskeag A, 33c; Otter Creek, 34½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BEANS AND PEAS—The demand for fresh new lots is improving, and prices are quite strong under moderate offerings. We repeat: Prime navies, $2.50@2.75; good to prime medium, $2.25@2.50; common to fair, $1.25@2.00. Green peas, $1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is not especially active, but about equal to the average for this season. Brick is offered freely at the current prices, and the offerings are large. Other materials were steady as quoted below: Stucco, $3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ⅌ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

COOPERAGE—There has been no perceptible change either in stock or manufactured work, except that there is more inquiry and a better feeling all round. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.35@1.45; lard, tierces, $1.65@1.75; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

CHEESE—There has been a moderately active inquiry for choice qualities, but stocks are rather larger than they have been, and prices are scarcely so firm, though mild New York, choice Ohio, and Western factory are at present firm and a shade higher. We quote: New York factory, mild, 12@13c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 10@12c; lower grades, 5@8c.

COAL—There was a slight falling off in the demand for the first day or two, but it has since been recovered, and at the moment the market is active and firm. Quotations are as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana block, $7.50@8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Minonk $8.00; Kingston, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—This market has been unusually steady during the past half-dozen days, not a single change being noted in quotations, while the demand has been fully equal to expectations. We again quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.50	@	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafœtida, lb	50	@	55
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitrol, lb	14	@	16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.50	@	1.55
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.30	@	1.35
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	35	@	40
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	35	@	40
Gum opium, lb	9.00	@	9.25
Gum shellac, lb	65	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	8.75	@	9.25
Lye, cone, case	8.25	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.40	@	1.75
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.50	@	6.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	55	@	60
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	6.50	@	7.00
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.70	@	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.70	@	1.75
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	3½	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.15	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	6

EGGS—The supply has been very light, and barely equal to the requirements of the city trade. Prices have ruled firm at 20@22c.

FEATHERS—A decline of 3c is noted in prime live geese, occasioned by a fall in other markets. Other feathers are lower in sympathy. The receipts are moderate and demand fair. We quote: Prime to choice live-geese feathers at 73c; jobbing price at 82½@85c; mixed feathers, 25@70c, according to quality; chicken, 6@8c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade under this head has been satisfactorily active during the past week, and the market has been firm for all foreign and domestic fruits, raisins perhaps excepted. An advance of ½c has taken place in Turkish prunes. Nuts are meeting with more favor, and are steady and firm at present quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9c; figs, drums, 12@14c; figs, in boxes, 15@16c; French prunes, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 15@15½c; raisins, layers, $2.95@3.00; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.50@3.60; raisins, Valencia, 11@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan sliced, 10½@11c; Michigan quarters, 9@9½c; Western do, 7½@8½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@11c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 15@15½c; raspberries, 42@43c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chilli walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@7½c.

FISH—The leading features of this market have been activity and firmness. Stocks have been largely reduced, particularly of all salt-water descriptions, and dealers have many times found it difficult to fill all orders with the desired promptness. Under these circumstances the market is very firm. We again quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@42c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

GROCERIES—The past week compares favorably with the week preceding in point of activity, orders, especially from the interior, being both numerous and liberal. The excitement in financial circles does not appear to affect the market as yet, only so far as to cause dealers to be a little more cautious. Coffees have been quite steady during the week, and old Government Java advanced ½c, but to-day there is an easier feeling, from sympathy with New York, and Rios are a ½c off. Sugars are scarce and very firm. Syrups, spices, soaps, and starch, under a good demand, remain firm at quotations. A decline of ½c is noted in rice; the Louisiana crop is said to be unusually large, and of a superior quality. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@34¾c; O. G. Java, 32@32½c; Java, No. 2, 30½@31c; fancy Rio, 27½@27¾c; choice do, 27@27½c; prime Rio, 26½@26¾c; good do, 25½@26c; common do, 24½@25c; roasting do, 24@24½c; Singapore Java, 29@29½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 27½@27¾c; do, prime, 26½@27c; Maracaibo, 26½@27c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19@19½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@13⅞c; crushed and powdered, 12¾@12½c; granulated, 12¼@12½c; A, standard, 11½@11¾c; do, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; B, 11½@11⅝c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C No. 2, 10¾@11c; yellow C, No. 1, 10¾@10½c; choice brown, 10¾@10⅝c; prime do, 9½@10½c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c; common do, 8@8¾; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10½c; do prime, 9¾@9⅞c; do. fair, 8¾@9½c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar house syrup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 75@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@42c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 28c@29c; nutmegs, $1.30@1.35; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c; cocoanut, 7@7½c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons are a little lower than last week, but are very firm at present. Domestic fruits have been plentiful, and all fresh offerings have sold quite readily, prices ruling remarkably steady. Apples and cranberries are quite firm; the crop of the latter fruit is said to be small. Pears were quite firm, but grapes were slow and plenty. Below are the prices: Lemons, $12.00@13.00 per box. California pears, $4.00@5.00 per case; do plums, red, $3.00@3.50 per case, 15 lbs; do, green, 15 lbs, $2.50@3.00. California grapes, $7.50@10.00 per case of 50 lbs. Fair to choice apples, $2.00@3.00 per brl. Pears, 80@$1.00c per box or basket; Bartlett's do, $1.25@1.40 per box. Peaches, 75c@$1.50 per box or basket; do choice per basket, $1.25@2.00. Grapes per case (12-lb boxes), $2.25@2.50; Delaware do, $5.00; Concords, in baskets, 40@70c; Delaware do, $1.00@1.25 per basket. Cary's cultivated cranberries, $15.00 per brl; wild cranberries, $13.00@14.00. Quinces, $1.00 per box.

HOPS—The receipts continue light, and as there is considerable inquiry from consumers a firmer feeling has been developed, and, on the whole, the market is in a much more settled condition than last week. Brewers have contracted for Bavarian and Eastern, but their stocks being low, they are now buying here, though to a moderate extent. The market is firm at the following prices: Choice new at 45@50c; common do, 40c; old, 20@40c.

HAY—This market has been burdened with a dull heavy feeling during the greater part of the week. Shippers have withdrawn entirely, and the demand has been confined to supplying the immediate wants of the city trade. Prices are not quotably lower, but weak, and in favor of buyers. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers,—cars to contain 20,000 lbs,—as follows: New timothy, prime, $14.00@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.00@14.00; do, No. 2, $10.00@12.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@10.50; do, midland, $9.00@10.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $10.00@12.00; prairie, $8.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—There has been little or no demand for hides for shipment within the past few days, and this with liberal receipts has produced a weak and depressed feeling, which resulted in a decline yesterday. There does not appear to be any desire to purchase for shipment until financial affairs are more settled, and consequently the supply among commission men has accumulated considerably. We quote: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 16c; veal-kip, 13c; dry calf, 24@25c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@17½c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 11½@12c; deacon skins, 50@60c; grubby, scored cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report this market unchanged. A fairly active business is being transacted at the same prices which have been ruling for several weeks past. We repeat:

Iron	3 6-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛	@ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6	@ 6½	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ½-in	8½	@ 9	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Dealers report trade in an active and flourishing condition. The country dealers are purchasing liberally, and the demand in this direction is increasing. The local trade is checked temporarily. Stocks are large, and prices steady for the articles enumerated below:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper	23@	26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	60.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	55.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business in this department has been fairly active during the past week, and prices have ruled very steady for all articles in the list, the only exception being for tin plate, which declined 50c, in sympathy with New York. Below are the prices current:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.50; do, 12x12, $14.00; do 14x20, $14.50; do, roofing, IC, $13.00; do, 20x28, $27.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 25c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 7½c; 6, 8, and 9, 9½c; 10 to 11, 10½c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 13½c; 17, 14½c; 18, 15½c; 19, 18½c; 20, 19½c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7c.

NAILS—The supply is barely equal to the demand. Stocks here, as well as at the factories, are very light, and, as a consequence, the market is firm. It will be noticed that an advance of 12½c has occurred during the week. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do, fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch $7.25; 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Continue moderately active and steady at the quotations following: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 15½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—All the leading oils have been in good request and very firm. Carbon and lard advanced during the week, and linseed is very strong at present quotations, being scarce. Other oils are without material change. Below are the current prices: Carbon, 17½c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, $1.00@1.02; do boiled, $1.05@1.07; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 52c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue to meet with a fair local and interior demand, present prices being fully sustained, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
COLORS.	
Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.00
English vermilion, per lb	1.50@ 1.55
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	3.25@ 3.50
Whiting	1.75@ 2.00
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3¼@3½c
In bladders	3¾@4c

POTATOES—The scarcity of potatoes continues, although at the moment the offerings are a trifle larger, and this, coupled with a slight falling off in the demand, has caused an easier feeling, but during the week the supply has been inadequate. Sweet potatoes were more plenty and easier: Good to choice potatoes, in barrels, $2.50@3.00; do per bu, 90c@$1.00; Early Rose at 85c, on track; yellow sweet, $3.40@3.75; red, $2.50@2.75.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens have been coming in quite freely of late, and the supply has been more equal to the wants of the trade, consequently prices have been weak and variable. Turkeys and game were unchanged. We quote: Old chickens, $3.25@3.75; spring do, $2.50@3.00; small do, $2.00@2.25; ducks, $3.00; turkeys, 13@14c; geese, $9.00; prairie chickens, $2.50@2.75; venison saddles, 20@25c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.75 per doz; small ducks, $1.75@2.00.

SEEDS—Timothy seed has been rather quiet for the past few days, owing principally to the scarcity of money, and the supply has accumulated considerably; the few transactions reported have been at lower figures. Quotations range from $2.40@2.90, prime bringing about $2.75. Flax has been in fair request and steady at $1.90@1.95; clover was inactive and nominal at $6.00@6.25. Sales embrace the following: 15 bags choice timothy at $2.90; 10 bags do at $2.85; 42 bags prime at $2.75; 36 bags good at $2.70; 21 bags bags at $2.50; 15 bags common at $2.40; 1 car flax at $1.95; 110 bags at $1.90.

SALT—The receipts continue light, while the demand is sufficiently active to prevent any decided accumulation of stocks, and the market remains firm. We repeat: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.10; coarse Diamond C, $2.28; ground solar, $2.15; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00 ground alum, $1.80@2.10.

TEAS—This market is very firm, and there is a strong tendency to advance prices, especially for Japans, as they are already quoted higher in New York. Dealers report a fair and satisfactory trade during the week. Prices are as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@120; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is rather quiet, but prices rule steady, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Wood is rather quiet but firm, at present quotations: Beach, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—There is very little doing in wool at present. The excitement witnessed a fortnight ago has all died away, and at present the market is quiet. The receipts are light, and stocks small. Prices are without material change, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	42@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@28c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

Burry wool, 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,929	11,850	490
Tuesday	3,800	15,450	400
Total	6,729	27,300	890

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	948	4,760	....
Tuesday	(No returns.)		

CATTLE—Operators on Eastern account, as on the day before, were out of the market, hence there was little or nothing doing except by feeders and city butchers, and even in that direction, operations were of a very small compass. The cause of the utter prostration of the business was entirely owing to excitement of the past few days in money matters. Drafts on New York were refused, and as buyers did not wish to draw their checks on the local banks, sellers were obliged to choose between holding their stock over or selling it on time to such as would take it. During the afternoon the feeling was more cheerful, and it was the prevailing opinion that all obstructions in the way of trade would be removed to-day, and that shippers would resume operations. There was about 8,000 head in the yards, and, with the exceptions of a small number that were sent East in first hands, that number were unsold at the close. In the absence of a sufficient business to establish prices, we can only give the following quotations, which are nominal:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.40@5.70
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.70@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.30@4.60
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.80@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
48	Texan cows	768	$2.25
15	butchers' steers	1,221	4.60
62	fairish steers	1,292	5.12½
20	cows	1,060	3.05
151	Texan steers	1,274	4.50
10	cows	980	3.30
48	fair steers	1,394	5.25
18	fair steers	1,159	5.00
15	corn-fattened Texans	1,175	4.50

With the exception of a few small lots that were retailed out, the above sales covered the day's business.

HOGS—The market opened very quiet at the decline of the day before. The receipts were much larger than could be handled to advantage, hence there was little or no room for any improvement in prices. During the afternoon, however, there was a little more confidence exhibited on the part of shippers, and those that were in a condition to satisfy sellers in regard to the payment for stock operated to a moderate extent at $4.60@4.70 for smooth lots of 170 to 220 lbs averages; $4.40@4.55 for smooth heavy stock, and $4.20@4.35 for common rough lots.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
53	249	$4.40	47	238	$4.40	51	242	$4.40
56	257	4.40	61	198	4.30	49	215	4.50
56	290	4.50	81	280	4.40	46	240	4.40
23	247	4.40	47	234	4.45	47	254	4.40
55	257	4.40	87	184	4.70	28	241	4.70
56	219	4.60	40	181	4.70	45	315	4.40
57	261	4.30	50	214	4.50	56	229	4.50
55	227	4.40	32	240	4.40	51	218	4.50
31	228	4.50	48	256	4.40	53	260	4.30
54	226	4.40	47	246	4.40	53	249	4.40
59	232	4.45	47	230	4.45	60	218	4.55
38	247	4.40	35	256	4.40	41	222	4.50
57	178	4.70	55	230	4.40	29	220	4.50
30	187	4.75	46	241	4.30			

SHEEP—There was little or nothing doing in this branch of the market, and prices were easy at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice mutton grades, and $3.00@3.75 for common to medium.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

There does not appear to be any material diminution in the volume of business transacted under this head, in fact our jobbers report business as never being better, and orders from all points both far and near are constantly pouring in. The financial excitement does not appear to materially affect the market as yet, so far as to cause dealers to be rather more cautious in their operations; but it is generally thought that the worst is now over. Prices remain steady and firm for all staple goods, the only notable exception to-day being a decline of ½c in fine brown cottons. Stocks in all departments are large, attractive, and fully equal to the requirements of the trade. Carpets have met with a reasonably active demand, and are reported firm at present quotations, as below:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13 c
Atlantic H, 4-4	12½	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	10½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13	Agawam F, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	10½
Stark A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	9½
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Hoosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 30 in	10½	Utica C	8½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½c
Nashua R, 36-in	12½	Continental C	13½
Nashua O, 33-in	12	Lawrence D	13½
Pepperell E, 40-in	13	Newmarket A	11
Pepperell R, 36-in	12	Massachusetts B B	11
Pepperell O, 33-in	11	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10	Portsmouth P	10
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13 c	Garner Fancy	10½c
Merrimac D. Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Cocheco Fancy	11	Mourning	10½@11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	10 @10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11½
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14½c	Rockport	12½c
Pequot satteens	13½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7 c	Slater's Paper	
Washington	7	Manville Paper	
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	
Lyman do	21	Cabot	
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	
Wamsutta	19	Western Product	
Pride of the West	20	Harris	
Langdon, GB	19	Gold Medal	
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Social, L	
Lonsdale	16	Green, H	
Androscoggin, L	16	Green, G	
Hill	15½		
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½c	Methuen, AA	
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	
Amoskeak	25	Warren, BB	
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	
Otis, BB	21	Boston	
Otis, CC	17½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	23½c	Whittenton, A	
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, C	
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 6-3	
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37 c	Peerless	
Rockford, GGG	35	Bee Hive, colored	
Reaper City	34		
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Willimantic	
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	
CARPETINGS. *Tapestry Brussels.*			
Bright's	$1.25	Higgins	
Crossley's	1.35@1.45	Roxbury	
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	
Hartford, Im.	1.35@1.45	Smith & Sanford's	
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	
Belgrade	.82½	Union	
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. ply	
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	.85 c	China matting 4-4	
American common	.55	China matting 5-4	
American best	.75	China matting 6-4	
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23.

The following table gives the movement of lumber, lath, and shingles for the past week and from Jan. 1, 1873, also for the corresponding period of last year, ending Sept. 23:

RECEIPTS.	For week.	Since Jan. 1, 1873.	
Lumber, m	32,451	834,1[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	14,282	374,854	[illegible]
Lath, m	1,599	65,433	[illegible]
SHIPMENTS.			
Lumber, m	15,737	411,515	[illegible]
Shingles, m	9,680	221,128	[illegible]
Lath, m	1,450	38,1[illegible]	[illegible]

There was rather less lumber offering at the docks this week than last, but, with the exception of the first day or two, the supply has been ample. At the opening, local dealers bought liberally, and prices ruled strong, and for a few desirable cargoes a slight advance was paid. But latterly, the difficulty in financial matters has caused the dealers to withhold their purchases, or, at least, to restrict them to cases of absolute necessity. But the offerings have, fortunately, been small, and not much more than equal to the emergency, and, consequently, prices have not been materially affected. The trade is reported uninterruptedly active, there is less firmness at either the yards or the docks, the weakness being attributed entirely to the scarcity of money, which, under present advices, will probably prove but temporary. Lumber freights easy, from sympathy with grain freights. To-day offerings were fair, but the demand was light, and the market closed dull, with several cargoes left over. Following are the quotations: Good to choice boards and strips, $13.00@15.00; common to medium do, $10.00@12.50; joists and scantling, $10.00@10.75; shingles, $3.37½; lath, $1.87½.

Sales include the following: Cargo prop Trader, from Green Bay, 300 m A shingles, at $3.37½, sold to Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.25@3.50; Ludington, $3.00@3.25; Muskegon, $2.75@3.00; Oconto, $4.00; Menominee, $4.00; White Lake, $3.00; Pentwater, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.75.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand for lumber continues fully equal to that of the two preceding weeks, and prices are well sustained, though at the moment they are scarcely so firm, owing to the scarcity of money, and possibly cash prices would be shaded a trifle. Shingles and lath are without change, the former being firm. Hardwood is steady. We quote:

First clear	50.00 @[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @[illegible]
Third clear, thick	43.00 @[illegible]
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @[illegible]
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @[illegible]
Common siding	18.00 @[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @[illegible]
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @[illegible]
A stock boards	36.00 @[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00 @[illegible]
C stock boards	15.00 @[illegible]
Common boards	12.50 @[illegible]
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @[illegible]
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @[illegible]
Pickets, square	13.00 @[illegible]
Pickets, flat	12.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @[illegible]
Lath	2.25 @[illegible]
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @[illegible]
A or Star	3.62½ @[illegible]
Shingles on track	
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @[illegible]

Three dollars per car to be added when [illegible] which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; [illegible] $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, [illegible] 35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00[illegible] cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00[illegible] cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, [illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00[illegible] cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, [illegible] 35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, [illegible] @25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00[illegible] wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00[illegible]

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30[illegible] do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly[illegible]

MUSIC BOOKS.

NEW CHURCH MUSIC BOO[K]

THE STANDARD,

Price, $1.50, is a very superior COLLECTION [of] CHURCH MUSIC, for Choirs, Conventions, and [Singing] Classes. Compiled by L. O. EMERSON and [H. R.] PALMER, men of the highest reputation as conductors and composers. Sells largely. Already a great [success].

SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC

THE RIVER OF LIFE

$30 per hundred, is a Sabbath School Song Book of extraordinary merit. 40 composers contribute [to it]. Words and Music alike new, original, and beautiful. Specimen copies mailed for 30 cents.

CHEERFUL VOICES.

Price, 50 cents. By L. O. EMERSON. A SCHOOL SONG BOOK, is the one to introduce in Common Schools the present season.

All books mailed, post-paid, for retail prices.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE OFFICE.

CITY REAL E[STATE]

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERL[ING], Agent, Room 13, 126 Dearbo[rn-st.] CHOICE PROP[ERTY] ...

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT B[ARGAIN] ...

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ...

FOR SALE—BY F. EVANS ...

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x150 ...

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST. ...

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. ...

FOR SALE—AT A SAC[RIFICE] ...

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY ...

FOR SALE—DREXEL BO[ULEVARD] ...

FOR SALE—STONY I[SLAND] ...

FOR SALE—3,600 FEET ...

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV. ...

FOR SALE—A BANK T[HAT] ...

FOR SALE—ECONOMI[CAL] ...

FOR SALE—ONE-AND ...

FOR SALE—WE WILL T[AKE] ...

FOR SALE—OR EXCHA[NGE] ...

FOR SALE—CENTRAL ...

FOR SALE—ON ADA[MS] ...

FOR SALE—AT A BA[RGAIN] ...

FOR SALE—FOR $135 ...

FOR SALE—SMALL DW[ELLING] ...

FOR SALE—2 ACRES ...

FOR SALE—A BARGAI[N] ...

FOR SALE—BUY YOU[R] ...

FOR SALE—REAL BAR[GAIN] ...

FOR SALE—ONE OF TH[E] ...

FOR SALE—AT A GR[EAT] ...

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ...

FOR SALE—CHEAP, F[OR] ...

FOR SALE—REAL ES[TATE] ...

BUSINESS ...

A PARTY WITH $3, ... take a first-class hotel ... Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

A SUBSTANTIAL EST[ABLISHED] ... Apply to KIMBAL[L] ... Church Block.

A GROCERY STORE ...

A STOCK OF HAR[DWARE] ... R. Shove, Sterling, Ill.

BOARDING-HOUSE ...

BAKERY AND CON[FECTIONERY] ...

BAKERY AND CO[NFECTIONERY] ...

BAKERY, WITH O[VEN] ...

ELDRIDGE HOUSE ...

FURNITURE AND ...

HOTEL FOR SAL[E] ...

I WANT AN OFFER ...

MEAT MARKET ...

NATIONAL HOT[EL] ...

ONE OF THE B[EST] ...

RESTAURANT ...

THE CALEDONIA ...

VINEGAR WORK[S] ...

$500 WILL B[UY] ...

A COMPETENT ... teacher will give ...

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st., near Madison.

CHOICE PROPERTY.

...-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.
...-av., house and lot near Eighteenth-st.
...-ninth-st., house and lot near Indiana-av.
...-av., house and lot near Twenty-fifth-st.
...-st., 24x123 ft, near Thirty-fifth-st.
...-st., 2 houses and lots near Thirty-fifth-st.
...-st., 24x151 ft, near Thirty-fifth-st. Cheap.
...-st., 60x125 ft, near Thirty-seventh-st.
...-st., 25x190 ft, near Dearborn-st.
...-st., 40 ft, near Washington.
...-av., 40x172 ft, near Adams-st.
...-av., 25-foot lot near Twelfth-st.
...-st., 24 ft, near Lincoln.
...-st., 25-foot lot near Leavitt-st.
...-st., 25 ft, near Oakley-st.
...Buren-st., 50 ft west of and near Western-av.
...-st., 50 ft, near Wells-st.
...-st., near 25 ft, Centre-st.
...-st., 71 ft, corner Crosby-st.

LAKE VIEW.

...Bay, 147x175 ft, near Diversey-st.

AUSTIN.

...corner Chestnut, 48x150 ft.

NORWOOD PARK.

...few desirable lots left. Near depot.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—MY RESIDENCE No. 593 Michigan-av., for $25,000 less than its value, if taken soon. Terms easy. ...170 feet on northeast corner of State and Thirteenth-sts., on which are nine buildings, all rented and yielding good interest. This is a rare opportunity for an investment in growing property, on one of the best streets in the city. ...103 feet on Clark-st., north of Van Buren. This property is only a half block from the new Custom-House, Post-Office, and Pacific Hotel. Would pay well if improved, and must advance rapidly in value. Apply to owner, WASHINGTON SMITH, 593 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. EVANS & CO., OFFICE 160 LaSalle-st., basement, Bryan Block. We have for sale some first-class bargains in cottages and houses in all parts of the city, and particularly on South Side. Parties wishing to buy will do well to call and examine our list. Acre-property: we also have some first-class bargains in acre-property, for sale or exchange, to which we invite special attention of parties seeking investments.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25x150 FEET ON OGLESBY and Fulton-sts. No cash payment required. Three or five years' time given to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST., 50x100 FEET BETWEEN Franklin and Fifth-av., southwest corner of the alley. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER TWENTY-fifth-st., lot 100x181, on southwest corner. Fine lot for church or first-class dwellings. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—FOR ABOUT half cash and balance in four years, a handsome, new suburban house and lot, convenient to business centre. W. P. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE WITH BRICK basement, at Wells-st. depot, corner Kinzie and Franklin-sts. 5 years' ground lease.

FOR SALE—DREXEL BOULEVARD, 61X125 FT., corner of the boulevard and Forty-first-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND BOULEVARD—5 acres corner of the boulevard and Seventy-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3,600 FEET ON WABASH, INDIANA, Prairie, Calumet, and South Park-avs., near Eighth-st. Beautiful land. Price, $6.50 per foot for the entire property, or $8.00 per foot for 1,200 feet. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—FINE 2-STORY AND basement marble-front house, near Thirteenth-st. H. PARSONS COOKE, Real Estate Agent, Room 51 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BANK THAT WON'T SUSPEND—Lots $150 and $200 each, monthly payments, long time to suit purchasers. These lots are located between Danville & Vincennes and Belt Transfer Railroads, fronting on Archer, St. Charles, Irving, Selwyn, Park, and Richmond-avs. Also 5-acre blocks in same subdivision to parties wishing to retail. We offer large inducements and easy terms. These lots will double in value in less than one year. STEDMAN, POPE & CO., 76 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ECONOMIZE, AND MAKE YOUR rent buy a home. We can sell five houses and lots on monthly payments. Savings-bank accounts taken. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-AND-A-HALF-STORY FRAME cottage and lot on Thirty-second-st., near Wallace, on long time; monthly payments; near cars, and water on premises. Title perfect. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 16 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—WE WILL TAKE SAVINGS BANK ACcounts as first payment on any lots on our books. Will make terms easy; monthly if desired. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40X148 FEET, OAKwood boulevard; grove lot, east of Vincennes-av.; cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CENTRAL Park boulevard lots; easy terms, small payment down to parties who will build good, substantial houses. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, No. 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON ADAMS-ST., FOUR NEW 2-story and basement brick houses; all modern improvements; two with lots 22x140 and two with lots 33x140 to 30-foot alley. Apply to 643 West Adams-st., or 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—FOR $135 A FOOT, 131 BY 160 FEET corner of Goethe and Astor-sts., surrounded by streets and alleys, in front of Union-square, and near lake shore. C. M. HARRIS, Room 17 Palmer House.

FOR SALE—SMALL DWELLING ON WEST SIDE; about two years' ground lease; price $100. RANDALL H. WHITE, 169 Washington-st., Room 52.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES NEAR HARRISON-ST., west of Hyman-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—S. E. ¼ OF N. W. ¼ OF Sec. 18, 42, 13; price, $3,500. Title perfect and short. MORTON CULVER, Room 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BUY YOUR ACRES AT 146 EAST Madison-st., Room 16, if you wish to avoid smashups.

FOR SALE—REAL BARGAINS—80 ACRES E. ½ OF N. W. ¼ Sec. 3, 37, 13; 10 acres in S. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS ON Adams-st., near Jefferson Park, 50 foot front, at a reduced price if sold immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—5 LOTS fronting Harbine-st., between Leavitt and Oakley. Apply to SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, 298 South Jefferson-st. Call on the owner, D. C. GEARY, 74 West Madison-st. House vacant. Title perfect.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR ONE WEEK—HOUSES and lots on Adams and Jackson-sts. Inquire at 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE OF ALL KINDS AT bottom prices. City and suburban property to exchange. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $2,500 TO $10,000 WANTED TO take a first-class hotel, newly furnished. Inquire at Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

A SUBSTANTIAL ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURing business for sale, wholesale and retail trade; paying. Field, Leiter & Co. as reference. Other good openings. Apply to KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

A GROCERY STORE DOING A GOOD PAYING business for sale; stock in store about $1,600, at invoice cost; part cash, part good note; this offer will bear investigation. Address F 46, Tribune office.

A STOCK OF HARDWARE IN THE CITY OF Sterling for sale; amount of stock about $9,000; finest location in the city for business; will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to Markley, Alling & Co., Chicago, or to R. Shove, Sterling, Ill. R. SHOVE, Receiver.

BOARDING-HOUSE, IN ONE OF THE BEST locations on East Kinzie-st.; excellently arranged; 5 rooms, 22 beds, all occupied by prompt and well-paying boarders. Rent very low! Has also a nice fitted-up and well paying saloon attached. Death of proprietor being only cause for selling at great sacrifice. Call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STAND FOR sale, with neat fixtures, doing a nice trade, with cheap rent; dining-rooms in connection. 390 West Madison-st.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STAND FOR sale, with neat fixtures, doing a nice trade, with cheap rent. 188 West Chicago-av.

BAKERY, WITH OVEN, HORSE AND WAGON, and everything complete for the business, will be sold at a bargain for cash. For particulars apply at 733 West Madison-st.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE BILLIARD-HALL AND SAMple-room, in the same building with the West Side Post-Office and gas-office, for sale. This place has done an immense business for the past four years. A party buying now will have the benefit of the fall, winter, and spring trade. Other business the reason for selling.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A MECHANICS' boarding-house for sale for $600, worth $1,200, location No. 1, 20 rooms and 30 boarders. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

HOTEL FOR SALE—CHEAP—WITH GROUNDS and outbuildings; a first-class, large house, and doing a good business. C. H. BECKWITH.

I WANT AN OFFER FOR THE FURNITURE OF a large boarding-house containing 23 rooms, all furnished; also fixtures of a small restaurant attached, doing a good business, together with the lease of the same. This is a good chance. 788 State-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—THE OLDEST established market on the North Side, doing a No. 1 business; other business the cause of selling. Apply at 76 North Clark-st.

NATIONAL HOTEL, JERSEYVILLE, JERSEY, Ill., for sale, with or without furniture, on easy terms. Everything in good order. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to or address HOLCOMBE BROS.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING SAMPLE ROOMS on the West Side for sale. Easy terms. TARBELL & EVANS, 136 Dearborn-st.

RESTAURANT, BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONery for sale cheap for cash; doing a nice trade; good reasons for selling. 449 South Clark-st.

THE CALEDONIAN LAUNDRY DOING A GOOD business, for sale. Apply at 227 East Van Buren-st.; also light wagon and harness.

VINEGAR WORKS IN GOOD ORDER AND WELL established business for sale low. Inquire before 10 a. m. at 170 South Peoria-st. for five days.

$500 WILL BUY THE HALF INTEREST OF retiring partner in a legitimate business paying $400 a month profit. Stock on hand, $1,000. [illegible] ...-st., Room 21.

INSTRUCTION.

A COMPETENT, WELL-EXPERIENCED FRENCH teacher will give lessons at pupils' residence for $10 per quarter. Address B 9, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

[illegible] LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—NOW NOTICE this particularly; we will sell a large 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, in complete order, newly painted, papered, &c., connected with sewer to the lake, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, rich soil, best of water, lot 50x150, and a large barn; only $3,000. We will also sell a few lots with above improvements, at exceedingly low rates. You cannot beat our offer, as we will be glad to convince you by taking you to the ground any day, free of expense. OSBORN & SKILLMAN, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HALF-ACRE LOTS AT WASHINGton Heights; a free ticket for three years to each buyer; abstract ready. price $1,000. $100 down, balance 5 years, 6 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 123 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—THIS ATTRACTIVE AND growing suburb is but two miles west of the city limits, on the C. & N. W. R. R. It has 14 trains daily. the fare is but 7½ cents. Madison and Lake-sts. are both graveled from it to the city. Lots are well drained; Population about 800. The best lots are for sale on easy terms by C. E. CROFTS, 54 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, THE great business suburb, west of the woolen mills, WHEELER'S Hardware Store, 315 State-st., corner of Congress.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, LOT 50x200 feet, at Park-av. Depot, Washington Heights; price $2,250, monthly payments, by W. W. WATSON, owner, 202 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM the city limits; good school, churches, and other privileges; fare, $68 a year; excellent train accommodations; good society; a healthy location. Choice lots from $175 to $300 each; terms, $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge, and are not ashamed of it; 200 lots sold and going lively. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., Room 5, No. 182 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS, 50X153 feet, at North Ravenswood. Prices, $10 per foot and upwards, on easy terms. Convenient to society, churches, and schools, and in a rapidly-growing neighborhood. An investment of a small amount of money now must yield large returns. Examine the property. Desirable dwelling at Ravenswood, and 60 feet of land, $3,800, easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 1 BLOCK FROM depot, and 5 blocks west of Grand Boulevard Park, 8 2-story houses, and 2 cottages; ordinary rent payments will buy them; 7 2-story houses and 9 cottages sold and occupied within the last 30 days. TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $12 to $18 per foot, including sidewalk. SAMUEL POLKEY, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS IN ACRE TRACTS this week. Several lots extremely cheap at Kenwood, Hyde Park, Brighton, Evanston, and Ravenswood. Several first-class houses on Michigan, Wabash, and Calumet-avs., at low figures. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 acres good dry prairie land, well improved, one mile from Hobart, on telegraph road, 32 miles from Chicago, on Fort Wayne Railroad; price $750, cash $100, balance $12 monthly. No agency business. J. G. EARLE, Owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL 50 OF THE CHOICEST lots in North Evanston, to those who will build, and 7 houses and cottages for monthly payments, or on 10 years' time, with nothing but interest paid yearly in advance. O. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—56 VERY CHOICE LOTS AT SOUTH Englewood. Terms of payment, $25 cash and balance in installments of $15 every three months. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, IN Cleaverville, near steam and horse-cars, at low figures; also 3 other good houses, well rented. See the owner, A. J. SAWYER, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GIVE THE CHILDREN A CHANCE TO live—I have for sale a house of 6 rooms, a choice, Early Richmond cherry orchard, and 10 acres of beautiful land half-a-mile from Danby Station, 55 minutes' ride west of the city. The land can be subdivided into town lots to advantage, and is a choice location for a suburban home. Will sell cheap for cash, or take $1,200 cash, and balance on time or good clear property. P. SINCLAIR, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAIN IN 160 ACRES situated both sides of the Illinois Central Railroad, near line of Danville & Vincennes Railroad; very handsome land, part grove. The Illinois Central Railroad have contracted to extend their Hyde Park accommodation trains this season to a point just south of this property. Will be sold low if sold soon. Might take some part in Chicago property. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT NORTH EVANSTON, ON monthly payments; a little more than rent will buy you a good house. Large lots, covered with fine trees, and surrounded by good improvements, at $12, $16, and $20 per front foot. Some good bargains offered in property by the block. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 160 ACRES IN Township of Lyons, fronting Archer-av., at a bargain. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD IS VIRTUALLY A part of Chicago, buildings extending about all the way there, also elegant macadamized avenues and the boulevards. We offer the most stylish house there, with plenty of ground, on monthly payments or long time. To see it is to admire it. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—THE BEST SAVINGS bank is a choice lot in this enterprising suburb. You can secure one close to station on long time of STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. R. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES EAST OF STONY ISLANDav., and between Seventy-fifth and Eighty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, Twelfth-st., and boulevard. All fenced and set with trees. A fine subdivision, and will pay a handsome profit to retail. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—4 ACRES AT ENGLEwood, between Fifty-seventh and Sixtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—DWELLing-house, 8 rooms, and lot 100x500 ft. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—BETTER INvestments than savings banks. House and lots at this delightful town. Our houses are new and well built. Our lots are large and beautiful, and surrounded by excellent improvements. All for sale on very easy terms. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, BEING THE E. ½ N. W. ¼ Sec. 5, T. 39, R. 13, just north of Austin. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40-ACRE TRACT, N. W. ¼ OF N. W. ¼ of Sec. 26, 38, 13, ¼ mile from Town of Lake, Danville & Vincennes Road; high, rolling land; price $600; usual terms. Will not be sold after this week. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—PLEASANT HOUSE of 10 rooms on Sixty-second-st.; price low; terms to suit. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT at Desplaines, one block from depot; there is but 20 left at this price; only $10 down and $5 a month until paid. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—GROVE LOTS, $350, IN $5 monthly payments, only $25 down; this is the best chance yet offered to get a home and never feel it. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$1,000 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM COTtage and lot at Evanston; $200 down, and $15 monthly until paid. The same price and terms will buy one at Desplaines. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF 50 LOTS (FIVE ACRES) at Desplaines, only $200; easy terms. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT IN ELGIN, NEAR watch factory; Gothic, 8 rooms; heated with furnace; fine grounds, living spring; will sell cheap. C. P. CRUFFTS, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 160 ACRES, 60 MILES WEST of Chicago, well improved, with house, barn, orchard, groves, etc., for $4,400, $2,400 cash, balance on long time as wanted; have refused $6,500, but must have cash now; must be sold at once. Address P 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—FARM, NEAR TOWN, near Chicago, near beautiful lake, 111 acres; 25 acres timber, oak and hickory; good house, barns, etc., stock, tools, grain, etc., for sale in whole or in part to suit. Apply to A. H. ALLEN, 131 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT LANDS IN MISSOURI with perfect titles guaranteed, at unusually low cash prices. Speculators and trading men will please address J. A. CHRISTMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN HYDE PARK, north of South Chicago and east of Stony Island Boulevard. Also, lot about 100 feet front, near Hyde Park depot; must be bargains. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—I WISH TO BUY 40 TO 60 ACRES IN the vicinity of Irving Park; will pay from one-third to one-half cash if a bargain. Address P 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 20 OR 40 feet between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth-sts., for cash. F. C. VIERLING, Room 18, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE GOOD HOUSE AND lot north of Fortieth-st. and south of Twenty-second; $3,500 to $5,000. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$3,000 WANTED TO PERfect the manufacture of an article not heretofore made in the West. Everything ready to begin work; profits large. Address D 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $1,500 TO $2,500, in an established horse business, profits per month from $400 to $600. Address or call at Chicago Horse Market, Nos. 25 to 31 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME MONEY, TO join the advertiser in a first-class confectionery store in a central location of rebuilt Chicago. A manufacturing confectioner preferred. A good reliable man for permanent business connection. Address D 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, IN THE stove and house-furnishing business. Splendid location. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 123 Clark-st., Room 14.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS an agency from a Boston house wants a young man of business qualifications and energy, and $500, to take half interest. This is no humbug. The best of reference required. Address P 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 OR $20,000, TO join a first-class business man in an old established hotel. Apply at Room 23, 136 South Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN GRAIN AND PRODUCE commission business, established and paying well; an energetic man with about $5,000 will find it a safe investment; an investigation solicited. Address F, care Carrier No. 2.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG ACTIVE MAN with $3,000 to $5,000, and can furnish first-class references, can have an interest in a first-class and well established business, finest and best location in city, sales averaging $150 per day; good profits (proofs shown); can be increased with more capital, which is the only inducement offered. None but reliable parties need reply. Address with real name, P 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HORSE-shoer, one with a set of tools preferred, to join the advertiser in a shop already built, in the best location in the city. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $5,000 to engage in active business at once. Address P 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PAYing business; can make $125 a week, or will sell. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room, with board, for two; room for single gentleman.

12 ELDRIDGE COURT—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, single or en suite, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

14 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FOUR RESPECTABLE young gents can have a front suite of rooms, with gas, fire, and board on reasonable terms.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, for ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH or without board. Also day-boarders accommodated.

279 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished, second-story front room, with board, for two. Few boarders. References exchanged.

447 WABASH-AV.—TWO ELEGANT FRONT rooms, one unfurnished, with first-class board.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—ONE FRONT ALCOVE room on second floor; also, one square back room, with good board. Also, day boarders accommodated.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE BEDroom, furnished; also, one front room on the third floor, suitable for two gentlemen; good board.

508 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board.

532 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, first floor, closets, hot and cold water, &c., unfurnished, except carpets; also, rooms, furnished.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT, WELL-FURnished rooms to rent with board; references exchanged.

554 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE HANDSOME newly furnished rooms, with board; one front, with first-class accommodations. Reference required.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF UNfurnished parlors, with board; also, furnished room for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references.

824 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front rooms, with first-class table. References required. MRS. BENEDICT.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT ALcove room to rent, with board. None but reliable people need apply. MRS. SIBLEY.

903 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board.

1088 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE OF front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single room.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A SUITE OF EITHER 2 OR 3 rooms, one a parlor with bay window, all nicely furnished, will be rented together or single, with good board.

West Side.

12 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; also single rooms. Terms reasonable.

14 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board, for a family or gentlemen. A vacancy for a lady.

75 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; also few day boarders; day board $4 per week.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON.—Furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house first-class, with modern improvements.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board.

135 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

222 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE ROOM suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen; also single room; first-class accommodations; house modern improvements.

265 FULTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A furnished room; price low.

312 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT SUITE and back parlor, finely furnished; also, other good rooms, with good board.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF May—Furnished single room, suitable for one or two gentlemen with good board.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SUITE OF furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; few other boarders.

265 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT room suitable for a married couple, or two single men; also, single room, with board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a room-mate by a gentleman.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND rooms, with closets; private family; modern improvements.

North Side.

112 NORTH CLARK-ST.—LARGE FURNISHED room; use of bath-room and parlor; table first-class.

Hotels.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.—Board per week, $5; per day, $1; single meals, 50 cts.; lodgings, 50 cts.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH COMFORTABLE ROOM, WITH fire, by two young men, in a private family, on West Side, convenient to Lumberman's Line of 'busses. Address GEO. SUMNER, care Carrier 3, Station E.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO children, aged 9 years; 2 large furnished rooms in a desirable and accessible part of the city; best of references. Address P 87, Tribune office, giving real name, locality, terms, &c.

BOARD—BY A COMPETENT MUSIC TEACHER, A good home in a private family, where teaching will be an equivalent for board; can furnish piano; between Twelfth and Thirtieth-sts. and east of State preferred. References. Address D 32, Tribune office, or P. O. Box 96, Hyde Park.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND SINgle gentleman in a private family or one with few boarders; will pay $7 per week each for the right accommodations. Address P 61, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE—FOR MAN AND WIFE, unfurnished rooms, near Twenty-ninth-st., east of State; private family preferred. Address P 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR gentleman and wife; terms must be moderate; location south of Twenty-ninth-st. Address, stating terms and location, P 73, Tribune office. First-class references given and required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AS THE TIME FOR SELLING HORSES FOR GOOD prices will soon be over, bring them to the Chicago Horse Market, and have them sold; and if you wish to buy, come and examine, as we have two car-loads to dispose of. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

A VERY PROMISING BLACK HORSE, PERFECTly broke, with open or top wagon, to exchange for city lot. Give description and price of lot, and I will call on you. Address, for one week, D 31, Tribune office.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, PHAEtons, buggies, etc., at cost for thirty days at 325 and 327 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE AND WAGON FOR sale at 43 East Kinzie-st.

A LARGE STOCK CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, buggies, etc., at very low prices to close out stock, at 353, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—50 GOOD HORSES, MUST BE SOLD immediately at some price, at 68 West Monroe-st. I am bound to sell. Come and buy.

FOR SALE—A SMALL CHESTNUT-COLORED mare, very gentle, handsome, and a good driver; will trade for a good work horse. Apply at 454 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GOOD SOUND, KIND horse, weighs 1,050, express wagon, and harness. Will take pay in work. Apply at 180 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FINE TIGHT BOX PEDDLER'S OR delivery wagon. Inquire at 289 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WAGON HARNESS, CART HARNESS, saddles, bridles, surcingles, currycombs, brushes, etc. Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE FOR TOP buggy, a nearly new 6-seated carriage, rockaway. Also, splendid set double harness, new, and finely bred bay colt, 5 years old. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HORSES, MATCHED and single; also, second-hand, open and top buggies, and some second-hand harness, double and single. O. P. BAKER, 406 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT LANDAU. CAN BE bought very cheap for cash, at SLADE'S Boston Carriage Repository, corner State and Congress-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, two fine horses, harness, and buggy. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 3 FINE, LIGHT TOP BUGgies, 1 open buggy, 4 express wagons, 1 democrat, 1 second-hand top buggy, 1 jump-seat Portland cutter, at HATHAWAY'S, 630 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 2-SEATED FAMILY carriage, in good order, and sold for the want of use. J. H. CARSON, 324 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, AND harness, very cheap. Will sell one or all. A. M. LESLIE, 159 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LADIES' LEATHER-TOP phaeton, black mare, and harness, robes, &c. SAWYER & TRUDELL, Third-av., near Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, TOP AND OPEN BUGgies, road wagons, second-hand buggies, &c., at HILL'S Repository, 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

LANDAU FOR SALE VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, at SLADE'S Boston Repository, corner State and Congress-sts.

SECOND-HAND OPEN BUGGIES, PHAETONS, light road wagons, and a delivery wagon for sale cheap. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF LADIES OR gents who want a fine business or phaeton-horse; is gentle and a good stepper. Color black. Best in city. Address, with name, for 5 days, B 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 2-HORSE SPRING truck in good condition. Write particulars to P 59, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by collaterals or mortgages; also sums of $2,000 and $3,000 to loan for ninety days or four months; security must be perfect. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN sums to suit. Purchase money mortgages wanted. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TWO NOTES, FIRST MORTGAGE, UPON WHICH ½ cash has been paid; the notes are 1 and 2 years, of $583 each. Address D 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 FOR ONE YEAR. THE BEST of security furnished, and liberal interest. Call or address at once, M C, 81 South Clark-st., Room 19.

WANTED—$5,000 OF GOOD REAL ESTATE PAPER running 1 or 2 years; must be No. 1. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO LOAN IN TWO OR THREE SUMS on real estate in Cook County; interest, 10 per cent. Apply to M. A. ROKKE & SON, Attorneys-at-Law, 3 and 5 Central Union Block.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON PRODUCTIVE CITY property, at 9 per cent. JAMES A. COWLES, Room 23, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, two-story and basement brick house, with barn; furnace, bath-room, and all modern improvements. No. 447 West Taylor-st., near Centre-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from horse-cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETE, HOUSE OF 9 rooms, bath-room, furnace, and everything convenient; good barn; pleasant location. Apply at 175 Warren-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW TEN-ROOM house and large lot and barn. No. 980 West Van Buren-st. Call and see it.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON FULTON-ST.; WILL take a parlor organ in payment. Address D 30, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH, ON WEST MADIson-st., good 2-story house, with 8 rooms, closets, bath-room, water, and basins. Address or inquire, for three days, F, 133 East Washington-st., Rooms 3 and 4.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE OF 5 rooms. 56 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH EACH, AT 397 Loomis-st., corner of Hastings-st., two cottage houses of 4 large rooms each, with pantries and basements; water in the kitchen; nice locality.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES AND stores in different part of the city at low rent. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, NEAR CARS—SINGLE cottages, $16; upper part of double cottage, $16; 6 rooms each. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A 9-ROOM HOUSE NO. 326 FULLERTONav.; rent $25 per month. Apply at 14 Seminary-av., or 204 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—BY F. EVANS & CO., 160 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—LOW, TO A GOOD TENANT, A SMALL house, 6 rooms, thorough repair; gas and water; on a 20-foot alley entrance, from 891 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE with barn, on Warren-av., for a term of 3 years to a responsible party. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON SOUTH SANGAMON-ST. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON WEST Van Buren-st., modern improvements. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ENGLISH BRICK BASEMENT HOUSE and barn; modern improvements, on West Monroe-st. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, MORGAN-ST., near Washington, desirable neighborhood. Convenient to business; $45; cheap. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE AT KENWOOD, THE best suburb near Chicago. Inquire of THOMAS KANE, 136 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL (LATE TREmont House,) elegant suites of rooms, parlor, bedroom, closets and bath-rooms, unfurnished except carpets; also single rooms furnished for gentlemen.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY—NICELY-furnished rooms, either single or en suite; gas, and use of bath-room. References exchanged. 183 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—ROOM 55 ASHLAND BUILDING, northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. Carpet and furniture will be sold cheap. Rent of room $20. For further particulars see the Janitor, Room 44.

TO RENT—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, one large and one single, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply at 663 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, without board, at 14 and 16 Centre-av., three doors from Madison-st. cars. Call Wednesday and Thursday.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 197 MATHER-ST., 5 rooms, closets, etc.; fine house; $25. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—IN A SMALL FAMILY A SUITE OF nicely furnished front rooms, to two gentlemen at 161 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE DAY, week, or month. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 290 FIFTH-AV., to a small family without children; also store, 288 Fifth-av., suitable for a shoe store. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to J. E. PETTIBONE, on the premises.

TO RENT—NICE, CHEAP, COSY ROOMS FOR some good man and wife, who have furniture, can be found at 29 Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—71 MONROE-ST., NEAR STATE, THIRD floor, unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with gas, water, and water-closets; best rooms in business part of city for price asked. B. M. DAVENPORT, 10 Major Block.

TO RENT—THE UP-STAIRS OF 1092 WABASH-AV. to a small family; rent $25 per month; references required. Also good barn.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $15 PER MONTH; 4 ROOMS at $12 and 4 at $10 per month; 2 rooms at $7 and 2 at $6 per month. Inquire at 143 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT THE FINE LARGE STORE, 77 MILwaukee-av., near Halsted, with or without fixtures. Apply to O. G. THOMPSON, on premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, NEW BUILDing. Inquire up stairs of the owner and no other parties, 1413 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON CLYBOURN-AV., near North-av., each four rooms in rear, $16. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—FREE—A FINE 5-STORY AND BASEment stone-front store, 45x182, capacity of 50,000 square feet of floor, with steam elevator; the best wholesale store in the city. Nos. 244 and 246 East Madison-st., between Franklin and Fifth-av. Will give rent free until January 1, 1874, and low rent for a term of years thereafter. Apply to owner on premises, 204 Madison-st.

TO RENT—WENTWORTH-AV.—STORE AND 2 rooms, $12; 3 rooms, $10; store and 4 rooms, $20. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOMS ON FIRST floor. Inquire in building 109 Fifth-av., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 32x160, with front, side, and rear light; first loft finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city, and to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rent, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS ON STATE-ST., OPposite the Palmer House, 35 rooms, 17 finished. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—A FINE BASEMENT, IN GOOD LOcality for manufacturing, laundry, or storage. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st., Room 46.

TO RENT—THE LIVERY AND CARRIAGE PART of our brick stable, having 150 stalls. 25 and 27 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL COTTAGE IN GOOD location. Rent not to exceed $20 per month. No children. Address for 3 days P 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS for housekeeping, east of State-st., South Side. P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE with 7 or 8 rooms, within Lake and Adams and Morgan and Union Park, for a gentleman and wife only; prefer to pay quarterly in advance. Address 211 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 3 TO 6 ROOMS, furnished complete for housekeeping, good locality, West Side. Address, for one week, SIMMONS & CARTER, Room 12, 62 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, of 4 to 5 rooms, on West or South Side. Address, stating location and price, P 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, OR PART OF A house, on North Side, good location, at reasonable rent, to a good tenant. Address T W, 151 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS BOARDing-house, or a medium-sized furnished house, suitable for a few boarders. Address P 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR CUSTOMERS—COTtages and houses in the South, West, and North Divisions. Send in your houses. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house at a low rent, either in city or some suburban town of easy access to the city. Address P 56, Tribune office, with terms, location, &c.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, or a small house, at a low rent, suitable for housekeeping; South or North Side. Address, with terms, location, &c., P 57, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY—399 and 401 West VanBuren-st.; brick dwelling, 25x45; ground, 50x178; building on rear, 2-story, 56x50 feet, alley 40 feet wide, for vacant lots in fire limits.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, 2 VALUable fruit farms that will net their cost in 3 years. Price, $14,000 and $19,000. Will pay some cash and assume incumbrances. Address Box 18, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ANY PARTY WISHING TO EXchange cash and real estate for one of the finest sample rooms and billiard halls in this city, together with a choice stock of wines, liquors and cigars, all located on one of the best streets on the South Side, will find it to their interest to call at 157 South Clark-st., Room 8.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON ASHland-av. Equity (not large) in cash and city or suburban property. Unusually good terms can be given on this property.
First-class residence on South Side; will take a choice piece of acre property, or farm near city, to the amount of $10,000 to $20,000, in part payment; balance on easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CITY AND SUBURBAN lots, at cash value, for a house and lot worth from $3,000 to $6,000. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—Lots or blocks, comprising the Park Subdivision of South Englewood, all lying on the ridge and fronting on Vincennes-av.; in fact the cream of South Englewood. Will exchange for good city improved property. Call and examine. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 205 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—2,000 ACRES OF TEXAS LAND IN the best cotton region in the State for merchandise or Illinois land. Address TEXAS, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE SUBURBAN LOTS and cash for good gold watch, shot-gun, or merchant tailoring. E. HOLLISTER, 163 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR a single or double team, with buggy and harness. Also, for a good farm. Room 18 Major Block.

TO EXCHANGE—3 GOOD FARMS FOR INSIDE or outside property; good lots for horse and buggy; 1 lot for piano. S. J. EGBERT, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT OR SUBURBan property for No. 1 family grocery, worth from $3,000 to $5,000. South Side preferred. Address D 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER GOOD PROPERty, some fine lots at South Englewood, two blocks from depot. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 205 LaSalle-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD BUSIness and medical mediums, 105 West Madison-st.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession, telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power, at her rooms, 191 West Madison-st., Rooms 6 and 8, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS entry clerk. Apply to CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO., Madison and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE TEA AND COFfee business; one who thoroughly understands the tea trade. Apply to 729 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A TAILOR FOR REPAIRING; MUST be a good presser. Call at H. WINK'S Steam Dye House, 226 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A TUCK POINTER; WAGES, $4 PER day. Call at building northwest corner Clark and Water-st. CRANE & HODGE.

WANTED—A PACKER WHO UNDERSTANDS packing wall-paper. J. J. McGRATH, 174 and 176 State-st.

WANTED—A TINSMITH, STEADY WORK TO A good man. Apply at 196 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—300 TAILORS AT 68 AND 70 WEST Lake-st., Sept. 28, at 2 o'clock p. m., for a mass-meeting. All are cordially invited. By order of the Central Body.

WANTED—A HARNESS-MAKER TO WORK ON team harness. Apply to A. COTTON, Sycamore, Ill.

WANTED—20 GOOD LATHERS. COME TO CORner Clark and Van Buren-sts.; or Prairie-av., south of Twenty-second-st.; or Indiana-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; or at my residence, 183 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—50 GOOD CARPENTERS AT REAR OF 182 Indiana-st., near Clark; one live man as foreman. Bring your tools sharp. MANNING & HALL, Builders.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, SIX GOOD TRIMmers, at 63 East Kinzie-st., between Market and Franklin, North Side. Call at 7 to 8 a. m.

WANTED—AT 333 STATE-ST., 2 CARRIAGE blacksmith helpers.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD JOINERS IMMEDIATEly. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—CARPENTERS CORNER PRAIRIE-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Good pay to good hands.

WANTED—10 GOOD FRENCH POLISHERS AND hardwood finishers at the northeast corner of State and Washington-sts. J. S. HENRY, or 48 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—15 CARPENTERS. APPLY AT 307 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERER. Apply at 81 South Green-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT JOB PRINTER, TWO book compositors, and two Gordon feeders, at 244 Illinois-st.

WANTED—TWO CABINETMAKERS. NONE BUT first-class workmen need come. Apply at 10 o'clock to W. BATEMAN, at John Davis & Co.'s, corner of LaSalle-st., tunnel, North Side.

WANTED—GOOD SIGN PAINTERS AT 236 STATE-st., near Jackson. Apply this morning.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE PHOTOgraphic art. No money required. Must have good references and live with parents. Apply at 46 West Madison-st. Call this afternoon.

WANTED—3 TIN-ROOFERS AND ONE GOOD BOY, on railroad cars, at 57 Valentine-st., near Western-av. S. S. SEAMAN.

WANTED—SIX CARPENTERS, THIS MORNING. Bring tools for framing. 437 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOODworkman on light work, at the Carriage Manufactory, 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, IMMEDIATELY, IN rear of 97 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—10 CARPENTERS, THIS MORNING. Apply to R. MURPHY, builder, 279 South Clark-st., Room 9.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ORDER COOK (MALE) at little restaurant round the corner, 173 West Madison-st. GOLDSCHMIDT & FITCHETTE.

WANTED—2 GOOD WAGONMAKERS AND 2 blacksmiths. G. BRIENEN, Evanston.

WANTED—A FEW CARPENTERS AT AUSTIN. Apply there at the hotel.

WANTED—CARPENTERS IN REAR OF 115 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TINNERS AT J. D. MACLEAN & CO.'S, 335 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; GOOD WAGES to a man who understands his business; also an assistant cook. Apply North Side Coffee-House, No. 36 North Clark-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE TEAM, ONE WHO would rent a few rooms preferred. Corner of Wallis and Thirty-first-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR WISCONSIN AND Illinois, $1.75 to $2 per day; saw-mill and farm hands, coal miners, &c. Fare free. Apply to C. V. SNELL, Agent, 259 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS; company work, free fare; 300 choppers; 50 for city; 25 for sawmills and farms. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR PACIFIC RAILROAD; 200 for station work, free fare; 100 teams, Company work. 36 North Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN; WAGES, $2 PER day; 200 for station work, pay from 18 to 20 per yard; 100 choppers, $1.25 per cord and 25 cents for ties; 10 teams for city—pay $4 per day; no office fee. C. J. SNELL & CO., 25 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, AND 200 LABORers for a coal mine in Illinois; free fare; high wages; work for the whole winter. Also, stone-quarrymen, woodchoppers, saw-mill hands, and brickyard hands. Also, 40 bridgebuilders and carpenters. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., and 101 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State, to sell our new button-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles; $20 per week and expenses paid, or a large commission allowed. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—8 MEN FOR CITY, AND 500 FOR country. Prof. Henry's Non-Explosive for Kerosene is the best thing out; pays $40 a week; boys can sell it. Samples to country 50 cents, worth $2. Particulars free. MERRILL & CO., 164 and 165 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN an insurance office; must have experience and understand the local business thoroughly, and be a quick and good penman. Salary not over $75. Address P 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT TO sell our new and quick selling goods in city and country. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. PALMER & COLT, Rooms 15 and 16, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW THAT IS LEFT WITH a large hotel in the country, a middle-aged gentleman to help with the outside affairs; to such a good home and fair compensation will be given. Address W. H. KIMBALL, Chicago Post-Office.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER IN RESTAURANT, No. 24 West Randolph-st. Call early.

WANTED—A RUNNER AND A SMART BOY FOR a boarding-house. Apply at 43 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CANVASS FOR A popular work. E. A. S., 15 North May-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN AND WIFE to occupy and take charge of depot at Lawndale. Call at Room 5, Republic Life Insurance Building, 161 LaSalle-st. MILLARD & DECKER.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 21, A HORSE. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, and if not claimed will be sold to defray the same. JOHN GORDON, Rose Hill.

FOUND—A SEWING MACHINE LOST IN THE fire on Halsted-st., near Railroad. Can be got at 196 Newberry-av. JACOB HANSLER.

FOUND—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st., a small parcel of gentlemen's washing, which the owner can have by calling at No. 752 Indiana-av.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY, A JACKSCREW, WHICH owner can have by proving property and paying expenses. A. JACOBSON, 344 South State-st.

LOST—TAKEN FROM BUGGY IN FRONT OF 170 East Washington-st., a light overcoat. Had in inside pocket a contract for deed from Merrill Ladd to L. A. Humphrey. A suitable reward will be paid if left at 1280 Indiana-av.

LOST—LADY'S HUNTING-CASE, GOLD GENEVA-made watch, bearing initials E. K. B. on outside, also a wedding inscription inside. Return to No. 315 South Sangamon-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A ROLL OF STAMPS, BEtween Post-Office and the corner of State and Monroe-sts; the finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at Lyon & Healy's.

LOST—A STONE-JACK, SOMEWHERE FROM South to North Side, via LaSalle-st. tunnel. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Excelsior Stone Company's, 222 South Market-st.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING A BLACK SILK CAPE, on Monroe or Throop-st., between Second Baptist Church and Epiphany Church. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 54 Throop-st.

LOST—CAPE TO BOY'S OVERCOAT, INVISIBLE green cloth; also striped wool shawl. The full value of either paid on its return to JNO. R. BARRETT & CO., 150 State-st.

STRAYED—FROM MY STABLE, SEPT. 22, DARK roan horse, thin fleshed, fine head, sore-necked, new Goodenough shoes on; probably went toward Blue Island. Liberal reward for return to G. A. AIREY, Ninety-fifth-st., or to Washington Heights, or to owner, Chas. Baldwin, General Western Agent Cleveland Co-operative Stove Works, 860 West Indiana-st.

TAKEN UP—A DARK BAY HORSE, 6 OR 7 YEARS old, 16 hands high, 3 white legs, a little white star on forehead, was taken up on city limits and Twelfth-st. Call at 37 Kansas-st.

TAKEN UP—A WHITE HORSE, 7 OR 8 YEARS old; has a sore on the back. Owner can find the same at 351 Milwaukee-av. JOHN J. LAUERMANN.

$100 REWARD—STOLEN, SEPT. 12, 9 O'CLOCK p. m., a sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 lbs, with square box top buggy, Hall & Bartlett's make, Rockford; body painted dark green, with letter C on each side; top, hood, and apron marked Crossman & Co., No. 10; running gear painted dark red with light stripe. Any person returning the same or giving any information that will lead to its recovery will receive the above reward. CROSSMAN & CO., 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, woolen blankets, overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, rubber goods, &c. Government Goods Depot, 195 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS ALL SIZES FOR State or county fairs, for show tents, sleeping or restaurant tents, or other purposes, at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TICKETS TO FORT KEARNEY and return. Address H J S, P. O. Box 909.

FOR SALE—ONE 20-FOOT COUNTER AND WALnut and pine shelving to match; one 6-foot show-case. Cost $130. Will sell for $60 cash; used two months. Also, one good buggy-mare, 5 years old, sound and good; also buggy and harness. Will sell cheap for cash, if taken at once. Inquire of J. G. HUSZAGH, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A HERRING'S SAFE, nearly new. Apply at Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE SHOW-CASES; ONE VERY large; also 1 fine mirror. J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—CAVALRY AND INFANTRY OVERcoats, and a large line of men's, youth's, boy's, and children's winter clothing, wholesale and retail. City and country dealers who buy for cash can save a good profit by buying direct from our clothing manufactory. Low prices, but no credit. CLEMENT & SAYER, 234 and 236 Milwaukee-av., manufacturers and cash dealers in clothing.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL, WILLing to assist in care of children. Apply at 29 Indiana-av., fourth house south of Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMPEtent and obliging woman as cook and laundress. A willing and obliging woman who thoroughly understands her business, will receive satisfactory wages. Inquire at the Tribune counting-room, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL AT 161 Sholto-st. to do general housework.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Apply at 57 Union Park-place, West Side.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM AND kitchen. Apply at 18 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 212 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. NO WASHING or ironing. 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN girl to do second-work. 290 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family. German or Swede preferred. 45 Rush-st., near Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Will pay good wages. Apply at 223 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at 146 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work. Apply at 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD VEGETABLE COOK. COME prepared for work at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family at 552 Burnside-st.

WANTED—FOUR WAITER GIRLS. APPLY AT northwest corner Madison and Peoria-sts., basement.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer to go to Evanston; small family and good wages. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages to a competent person. Apply at 134 Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, AND one as second girl; German or Scandinavian preferred. 141 East Adams-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL, and second-girl,—those that know their business. 634 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES AND ASsist in bakery, at 123 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN FRUIT ROOM. Apply 594 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family, good wages and home. Apply at 14 Throop-st.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL FOR KITCHEN work; good wages. Apply at Room 8, Rice & Jackson's Building, cor. West Randolph and Jefferson-sts., from 10 to 11 a. m., Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Call at 888 West Madison-st., after 1 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE WORK of a small family, where she can have a good home. One who likes children preferred. Call at 191 West Madison-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. Must come well recommended. German preferred. Apply, after 8 a. m., at 201 South Robey-st., fourth door south of Van Buren.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK-MAKERS. Also first-class Grover & Baker machine operators. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL THAT UNDERSTANDS tailoring, at 468 Wabash-av. Call to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A TAILOR shop; one who can sew by hand and on machine. J. LOUIS, 185 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SHIRTMAKERS with the Wheeler & Wilson machine. The work to be done at home. TOMLINSON & CO., 160 State-st., up-stairs.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE; YOUNG AND healthy English or German preferred. Apply at 611 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE AT 421 WEST MADIson-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALity, for all kinds of housework in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1000 State-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD COOKS IN PRIVATE families, $5 per week, to go a few miles away from the city; good situations for reliable girls. 385 Wabash-av., MRS. BALKAM'S office.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN AND GERMAN girls for private families, boarding-houses, city and country, at MRS. HANSTEEN'S Intelligence Office, 134 East Erie-st., Room 17.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK AT BOOK folding. Room 20, 180 Adams-st. S. WILSON.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF QUICK PERCEPtion, energetic, good address, and more than extra quick in figures; to such an extraordinary chance is offered. Address for five days, D 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY WITH GOOD RECOMMENDAtion for housework, etc.; a home for the winter for a good boy, 151½ Stanton-av., two blocks east of Park-av., south of Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY ABOUT 16 years old to take charge of office; must be honest and must come well recommended. Apply at 740 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BUSINESS MAN AS canvasser, 188 South Clark-st., in basement.

WANTED—SIX OR EIGHT LADIES FOR THE city and one for every town to sell my fast-selling rubber goods and toilet articles for ladies. Splendid chance to make money on small capital. MRS. PALMER, 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18.

WANTED—DURING THE EXPOSITION, AN INtelligent and competent young lady to attend to goods on exhibition. Address with references, and photograph if convenient, D 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL TICKets for the Greene Green Matinee at Dexter Park on Saturday next. Apply to MR. SMITH, Cashier Garden City Savings Bank, 78 South Halsted-st., at once.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO CLEAN HOUSE, ONE that understands cleaning fine windows. C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and every article required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. It is now set up, ready to run, and may be removed if sold, or a favorable lease of the premises may be obtained. Also a 12-horse portable engine and boiler, with hoisting drum complete. For further information, apply to ELMES, FURBER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE TURBINE WATER-wheel, centre discharge, 40-horse power. Address JAMES WARNER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOILER, 44 INCHES DIAMETER, 18 feet 2-16 inch flues; one 40 inches diameter, 16 feet 2-14 inch flues; one 48 inches diameter, 14 feet 5-10 inch flues; one 44 inches diameter, 12 feet 42-3 inch tubes, with dome—all new work. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

FOR SALE—WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL ASsortment of stave, heading, and shingle machines, surface planers, planers, and matchers, resawing machines, scroll saws, shapers, sandpapering-machines, lath-machines, boring-machines, etc., at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A FULL ASSORTMENT of engines, lathes, iron-planers, drills, chuck, bolt-cutters, and iron-working machinery generally, at Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE UNIVERSAL WOOD-WORKER and boring-machine; the most popular machines made; they are useful in any shop. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENgines and boilers, steam-pumps, Sturtevant fan and pressure blowers, forges, leather and rubber belting, hose, emery-wheels, gas-pipes, full stock of brass goods and machinery supplies. Give us a call. Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

THE ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURing Company would be pleased to see all their customers, while in Chicago, at 38 and 40 South Canal-st.

WE WOULD INVITE ALL PARTIES WHO ARE about purchasing machinery to give us a call before doing so, as we are confident we can supply you with the best. Our stores will be kept open every evening during the Exposition. We have a full stock on hand or can furnish on short notice anything in the shape of wood or iron working machinery at the Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 38 and 40 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAUSAGE-machine and cutter. B 47, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PAYZANT'S patent automatic table-leaf supporter; large profits and no competition. Call at 177 East Madison-st., Room 2. PAYZANT & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "A TRIP Around the World; or, in Search of the Castaways," a thrilling narrative in search of Capt. Grant, of the brig Britannia. Also, for Chambers' Encyclopædia and other popular works from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co. C. S. BURROWS, Agent, 159 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to sell perforated patterns and one of the best dress-charts ever invented. Call at 221 West Madison-st., in hair store.

AGENTS WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS TO take orders for an article in use in every office; liberal arrangements made. Apply at 156 Randolph-st., in basement.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 WATCH AS PREMIUM to each agent, male or female; best paying and fastest selling goods extant; $30 to $60 a week, sure money, till spring; send 25 cents for two samples worth 60 cents, or stamp for papers. Samples to clergymen free. MERRILL & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS TAKE NOTICE—500 GROVER NEEDLE-Threading Thimbles and other quick selling articles just received from the East. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TORREY'S PATENT weather strips in every State, county, and town in the Northwest; send for circular to J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., sole agents, 80 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN ELEGANT OAK SIDEBOARD, WITH MARBLE top and mirror back, for sale, cost $65; price, $35. Oak refreshment table, cost $18; price, $8. A 4-40 silver-plated tea set; price, $18. Two sofas at $15 each; reception chair, $10; sewing-machine, &c., very cheap, at 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HEAVY CURTAINS AND cornices, lambrequins, elegant single chamber-set, rich Italian vases, &c. Going away. Call at No. 522 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A good second-hand cook-stove, medium size, hard-coal burner. Address, giving size, make, and price, D 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING TO DISPOSE OF their household furniture can find a buyer by addressing D 85, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, prompt, and reliable bookkeeper. Address P 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS by a competent druggist of 5 years' city and country experience. References A 1. Address CHEMIST, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL HARDware clerk, who speaks English, German, and Scandinavian. Refers to present and former employers. Address F 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH 18 months' experience in retail grocery business is desirous of obtaining a situation where he can earn a respectable living; good reference. Address G H, 141 Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN A NO. 1 BOOKkeeper with some good house. Good reference will be given, and a good salary expected. Address P 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, active and energetic, just from New York, would like a position in some business house as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity. Address P 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience, as cashier or bookkeeper; can loan his employer $1,000; references. Address P 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-RECOMmended young man not afraid of work, in a real estate office; speaks and writes English, French, and German fluently. Address J. P. F., Hyde Park P. O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper, by a young man who has been keeping books for two years in Germany, and for a short time in this country. He does not want any salary till he is able to satisfy his employer. R. ROCKENBACH, 222 Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED young man in an office or store; writes a good hand and can keep books. Address L C, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR OR ASsistant bookkeeper; age 21; unexceptionable references. Address D 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and competent prescriptionist; good reference; speaks German and English. Address P 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A TRAVELING SALESman; has had four years' experience west of the Missouri River. Reference given. D 37, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRINTING OFFICE; plain composition; want the work whether I get any pay or not. Address P 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cutter, at a reasonable salary. Address D 34, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman or butler, who perfectly understands his business. Address L K, 419 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands care of horses, is a careful driver; will make himself generally useful about the house. Please address J M, 280 West Washington-st., at his present employers'.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMEN IN A PRIvate family. Address P 75, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as bartender, porter, or any light capacity. Address HENRY ARNOLD, 527 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOLICITING SALESman (by sample) for fine groceries and teas. A No. 1 references given. D 48 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man, in the Exposition Building, during its term. Will furnish horse and buggy, if required. Address D 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHMAN OR PORter. Could do rough carpenter or coopering work. Understands the care of horses. Address D 83, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work and sew, or in a small private family at general housework. Call on Tuesday or Wednesday at 134 Ewing-st., near Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at No. 5 Noble-st., near Kinzie.

SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, to do general housework in a small family, or second-work. Apply at 469 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK AND laundress, in a small family. No objection to the limits. Please call at 153 Maxwell-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORWEGIAN girls, to do general housework. Best of references. Apply at 165 West Indiana-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as second-girl or to do general housework in a respectable American family. Please call or address, for two days, S R, 250 West Polk-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for second work, and will assist in sewing; don't object to children. Call or address 26 Rubio-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small family. Please call or address 196 Sherman-st., up-stairs. MARY DARGIN.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as cook. Apply at 18 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERvant in a private family or general housework; no objection to country. Address CANADIAN, 115 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS cook; also, second girl; in a private family, with references; is thoroughly competent for any situation. Address P 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Please call at 671 South Halsted-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to cook, wash, and iron, and the other second work, in a private family. Please call at 671 South Halsted-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or take care of children, in a private family. Please call at 165 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE girl, to do second work or take care of children, in a gentleman's family. Good references can be given if required. Call or address northwest corner of Twelfth and Lincoln-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL IN A first-class private family. Call at 215 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NICE COMPETENT girl, to do second work in a private family. Call at No. 8 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO do second work in a small American family. North Side preferred. Apply at 251 Centre-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family. Call No. 390 Desplaines-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, ONE AS child's nurse, and the other as second girl or general housework in a small family. Address or call at third house from the corner of Thirty-ninth on Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WOMAN AND girl, in an American family. Apply at 305 Elston-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A first-class family, as seamstress; can furnish sewing-machine; is willing to make herself generally useful. Address P 45, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN AS seamstress or as housekeeper; is thorough and competent to take charge of a house; best references. Address B 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady of refinement who is thoroughly competent, wishes a pleasant and comfortable home, and in return will try and make it pleasant and comfortable for those by whom she is employed. Any one requiring such a person can address MRS. M., 19 Aberdeen-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A middle-aged American lady and her daughter, as housekeeper or cook and to do second work. Call or address HOUSEKEEPER, 134 West Twelfth-st. Best city references given.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE and refinement wishes the superintendence of a household for widower or bachelor; any one requiring the services of a true lady, please address, in confidence, with real name and place of interview, D 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan lady wishes a situation as housekeeper, the care of an invalid, or children, and plain sewing. No objection to going a short distance out of town. References exchanged. Address D 85, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS FEmale help in private families, hotels, restaurants, and all places where good, reliable help is required. Room 12, Masonic Temple, southwest corner of Randolph and Halsted-sts.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO make herself useful around the house, and to do sewing; no objection to going out of the city; a good home more of an object than wages. Please call or address M F, 865 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ABSTRACTS OR OTHER legal copying to do by a lady that writes a good hand. Address L M G, 207 North Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS had four years' experience as cashier and bookkeeper in a large retail city house, in the same capacity; best of references. Address J 52, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER IMPROVED LOCKstitch family sewing machine, in perfect order. Cost $65. Price, $30. No. 643 Michigan-av.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AT 172 AND 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, and pay for it wholly or in part in sewing. Call and get steady employment.

BUY YOUR SINGER SEWING-MACHINES AT the old established office of A. J. MELCHERT, 215 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES, OFFICE OF NICHols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUSICAL.

A FINE, NEW 7-OCTAVE PIANO, 4 ROUND CORners, and all modern improvements, for sale for $375 cash, cost $600 only 3 months since. 1138 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW, FIRST-CLASS 7⅓ OCTAVE piano, very cheap. Purchaser please call and see, at 60 South Clark-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, THE BEST in the market, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 259 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECONDhand pianos and organs. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 214 State-st., near Van Buren.

FOR SALE—GOOD PIANO, COST $500; WILL sell for $100. Address D 29, Tribune office.

$210 WILL BUY A LARGE AND ELEGANT rosewood 7-octave piano, overstrung bass, Agraffe bridge, best modern improvements, round corners, carved legs, style XIV., original cost $675. The instrument is an excellent tone and equal to new. Call at No. 643 Michigan-av.

A FRESH START.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

wants of the street by money from the Treasury. The President would do all in his power, but was very anxious to do the biddings of the law.

HARD HIT AT GRANT.

Senator Morton said that the failure of Henry Clews & Co. would hit President Grant hardest of anything. (Poor Henry, I am sorry for him!) He did not think the President would return from Long Branch to the city to decide upon any further aid that may be needed; for, as soon as he gets here, he is surrounded by a crowd of self-constituted advisers. The Senator earnestly hoped the outlook would not prove as discouraging as it was thought, and that things would open much better in the morning than they had closed in the afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FIRST FEELING OF SAFETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—An almost general calm has succeeded the fearful excitement, and the panic-stricken community has again come to its senses. A change was felt in the mercantile world. Fears were entertained that, before the panic had subsided, this branch of business would be affected. It is an undoubted fact that many of our bankers have been unable to get currency, in the shape of small notes, to give depositors for the purpose of paying wages, &c., and that, of itself, helped the general excitement. One very large manufacturing firm drew the amount used for that purpose in their establishment, on Saturday, in $500 bills, took it to their counting-house, and, having called their men together, said to them: "Here is your money, but in a shape you cannot use. We will deposit it in a safe place, and as soon as we can get currency for it you shall have it."

THE UNION BANKING COMPANY.

Ridgeway, the President of the Union Banking Company, is much blamed for giving a false statement of the ability of that institution to stand out on Saturday, when it could not on that day open its doors. This was a frightful blow to confidence, and greatly precipitated the alarm that followed. Had the true condition of affairs been known on Friday night, the public would have been prepared for the event, which would have thus been discovered.

THE STATE BANKS.

It was generally believed that if any of the State banks could not meet its obligations its kindred would come to its aid and see it safely through. If such an understanding had been arrived at, it seems remarkably queer that a solid firm like the Keystone was suffered to suspend, even for an hour. However, to use a vulgarism, "Talk is cheap," the firm went down for a short time, and its reputation for soundness has been sullied. I am glad to be able to state that its Board of Directors have, to-day, ample funds on hands to meet all demands, and the bank was moving along in its usual busy and prosperous manner early to-day. One of the Board made the following statement early this afternoon: "The bank is fully prepared to meet all engagements, and the stockholdeas are liable for twice their amount of stock. Its depositors are lenient and and considerate, and its location away from the Third street excitement is one cause of its stability."

The State Bank on Market street above Second would have been in condition to meet any demands that might have come upon it, had it not been for the failure of Clews & Co. The great trouble here was to get notes; but yesterday negotiations were made by which the banks hoped to be secure.

THE GREAT FAILURES.

Neither Jay Cooke & Co. nor De Haven & Bro. have as yet issued any statement of their affairs. The invariable reply to inquiries as to the probable date of such issue is, "We cannot say; our clerks are busily engaged on it." Some few unfeeling persons are parading around caricatures of Jay Cooke after his failure, representing him with head cast down, knees almost drawn up to his chin, and seated on an old box, in evidently a very abject state.

The Citizens' Bank has not yet resumed payment, in consequence of the extensive country correspondence with which they deal, but negotiations are going on for a supply of notes, and in a day or two they will reopen.

SUSPENSION IN DELAWARE.

Intelligence arrived here this morning of the suspension in Wilmington, Del., of John McLear & Son, bankers and Delaware agents for Cooke & Co.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The financial crisis here is over, and bankers and brokers are transacting business as usual. All the State banks that were under temporary difficulties have resumed, except the Union and Citizens'. The latter will soon resume. All the National Banks stood firm, and no doubts were entertained of their stability.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LATEST NEWS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Whether the suspension of Henry Clews & Co. seriously affects interests in this city cannot be ascertained to-night, as the report was not received until late in the afternoon—at the close of business hours. The feeling on the street during the day has been more hopeful than since the beginning of the panic, and the opinion was very generally expressed that the extent of the disaster had been reached. The banks continue to move, as heretofore, with the utmost caution, and examine paper with extreme care.

THE LOCAL BANK STATEMENT,

which appeared to-day, shows a falling off of over $3,000,000 in deposits and balances due to other banks. The reserve, however, has decreased but slightly, and in that regard they are proportionately stronger than last week. The loan decreased nearly $1,500,000. Note dealers say that, though sales of paper are light, there are few callers who show any anxiety, or appear at all pressed. There are yet no indications of trouble in any of the banks, and among merchants no sign of serious embarrassment. Some brokers have no doubt been bitten, but no failures are reported. The operations of the day have been very light.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.—Nothing has been received from the East to-day to create any undue excitement in financial circles. Money seems plenty, and business fair. There was no particular change in the morning market. Stocks are somewhat on the decline. The First National Gold Bank of this city has instructed its representatives in New York to pay all their drafts drawn on Jay Cooke. Great confidence is felt in mercantile circles here that the railroad bond panic East will soon blow over.

During the present month $1,052,000 has been paid in dividends to mining stockholders, in excess over assessments of $729,000.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Money is a trifle tighter to-day. Large amounts have been sent to New York to meet telegraphic drafts, lenders believing they can realize treble percentage there, and when the panic has subsided, money not being in such demand, San Francisco funds will quickly return to the relief of this market. We do not expect an easy money market for a few weeks; then our borrowers will be accommodated again. There is nothing particular in mining stocks to notice. The volume of business is comparatively small to-day, railroad stocks and bonds being the chief sufferers East, fears are entertained here that the panic may so affect Central Pacific affairs as to materially retard its lines now being constructed, and perhaps injure its credit East and in Europe.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 23.—The situation here to-day in the financial line is very little changed. The National Trust Company was obliged to close its doors to-day on account of the heavy drain made upon them Saturday and yesterday. They, however, will resume. They hold ample security in bills receivable well indorsed. They will in all probability open again to-morrow, as their stockholders by their charter are individually liable, and they represent about $15,000,000 of capital.

The suspension of Henry Clews & Co., of New York, this afternoon, as soon as it was announced, caused many to put on wry faces, and somewhat increased the excitement. The Clearing-House Association held a meeting and resolved to stand by one another, and accept the bank checks of those that are sound and can furnish ample security the same as greenbacks.

Our National Banks are amply prepared to stand a run, which, however, is not anticipated, as their deposits have increased since Saturday.

Brady & Co., who suspended yesterday, have called a meeting of their creditors. As soon as they can prepare a statement it is thought they will pay dollar for dollar.

The Security Trust Company developed nothing new.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 23.—There is no abatement in the monetary stringency at this point, and the grain trade is virtually suspended as far as cash transactions are concerned, the banks being disinclined to make further advances at present, owing to the difficulty of obtaining currency from the East for future delivery. A liberal business has been done in wheat, and a liberal feeling of confidence prevails as to the ability of our banks and merchants to wheather the present financial storm. Trade generally is good, and, in some departments, better than ever before. There is no disposition on the part of depositors to withdraw their balances from the banks, and a few days hence will probably see a quiet feeling restored.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—Friends of the Northern Pacific concede to-day that Cooke & Co.'s failure puts a stop to building the road, and that when building will be resumed is an unanswerable question. It is rumored that the Minneapolis Construction Company holds short time acceptances of the Northern Pacific for about a quarter of a million, being about all the profit made by the Construction Company, and its payment is thought doubtful in financial and mercantile circles. The feeling holds good, though, from the latter class that the worst is over.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN.

ITS EMPLOYES ANXIOUS ABOUT THEIR PAY.

NEWVILLE, DeKalb Co., Ind., Sept. 21, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last week, the work on the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad was stopped all along the line, by order, as it is said, of the Company. Since the 1st of July I have worked for a contractor named C. Johnson, on the said railroad, between Steubenville and Hamilton, Ind. The 5th of September we received our pay for the work done in July. But now, after being discharged from the work on the 18th of this month, we received only some time-checks, showing our due, but got no information about where or when we should get our due payments,—thus leaving nearly all the workers in a distressed condition. Is this in conformity with the laws of the country? Some of the men have sold their time-checks at a loss of 10, 15, 20, and 25 per cent. Others have left their time-checks in charge of friends at Pleasant Lake, and the farmers around, for collection. But will the Company pay? Please give us some information about the matter. Respectfully, J.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Up to the close of banking hours this has been a satisfactory day. Discounts were granted more freely, grain advanced, and everything wore a favorable and satisfactory look until the announcement of the suspension of Clews & Co. came. Since then bankers and business men have looked grave, and began to fear that the difficulty at New York is more serious and deep-seated than has been hitherto believed. There is an intense feeling of interest in the result when the Stock Board is opened to-morrow. The banks here are all in good condition, and, as yet, there are no symptoms of any run. Country banks are nervous, and are constantly telegraphing for news. There is a strong feeling against Vanderbilt for refusing to pay the call loan of the Lake Shore Company to the Union Trust Company on Saturday, thereby precipitating the suspension of that concern. [Later advices contradict the statements concerning the call loan and Vanderbilt's action.—ED. TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Up to the hour of closing business at the Treasury Department this afternoon, the books showed that $9,500,000 worth of bonds have been purchased since last Saturday morning, when the order was given by the Secretary. The relief afforded by putting into circulation about $10,000,000 of greenbacks, which were paid for the bonds, is represented to be considerable, and of material benefit to legitimate business.

UCYRUS, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUCYRUS, O., Sept. 23.—G. W. Myers & Co., of this place, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, from $20,000 to $25,000. Assets, limited.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The financial situation here has not specially changed since yesterday. The encouraging news from New York this morning was received with great satisfaction. The favorable dispatches read by the Superintendent on 'Change were received with general applause. There has not been the resemblance of a run on any of the banks. The conservative course of the latter is generally approved by our business men.

LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Sept. 23.—The excitement over our city money continues to-day. Most of the merchants refused to take it. A meeting of merchants will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning, at which it is generally conceded that they will refuse to receive the money as long as the banks refuse.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 23.—The associated banks of Baltimore to-day resolved to adopt the plan of issuing Clearing-House certificates, as in use in New York.

CHICAGO.

YESTERDAY MORNING THE FINANCIAL SKIES

were brightening, and the little clouds that lowered in the horizon seemed about dispersed by the sun of promise. The threatening, rumbling premonition of the storm had seemingly died away, and was succeeded by a comparative calm, indicating the return of peace, and a cessation of discord in the monetary elements.

Local bankers spoke hopefully and cheerfully, as if determined to look only on the brightest side of the picture, and not a few spoke not alone with hope, but in the tones of confidence. The situation seemed ordinarily tranquil. It was the quiet before the storm. There was no unusual business in the banks, and no "runs." In the morning

THE SAVINGS BANKS

were very quiet, those in charge being in excellent spirits, and full of good humor at the confidence reposed in them by depositors. Mr. John C. Haines, of the Fidelity Savings Bank, was in just such spirits. The reporter inquired how the determination to enforce the thirty-day law worked. Mr. Haines had no doubt it would work excellently, but there had been no run upon the bank and no necessity for testing it.

The reporter inquired whether they were paying out anything at all.

Mr. Haines said the bank was doing just as it had always done. Persons who needed money in the regular way, and came about their business like rational men and women, drew what they wanted; but those who came rushing in, panic-stricken, nervous and fearful, were required to make out the thirty-days' notice—a gentle reminder which had the effect of a curb-chain on a fiery untamed.

Mr. Haines bade the reporter look round at the quiet which prevailed through the bank, which was in itself comforting.

At the German Savings Bank things appeared to be going just as easily and comfortably. Mr. Isaac Greenebaum informed the reporter that the bank had received several new deposits yesterday, and that there had been no run on the bank.

At the State Savings Institution there was every indication of confidence and repose. The bank had pursued the policy of paying anything that depositors demanded in reason, and curbing the demented and panicky with the thirty-day suggestion. The number of notices had been small; the amount paid out to depositors being only a trifle in excess of the regular daily disbursements.

THE SAME GENERAL FEELING

outwardly prevailed, or was assumed, at all the banks. But there were a few who were nervous and agitated, as if conscious that the wind that had lulled was only the forerunner and herald of the whirlwind to follow. All the banks got through the Clearing-House most creditably, and the feeling was strong that they must stand by each other in the hour of emergency. This feeling served well to inspire hope and resolution, the giants in finance encouraging the pigmies.

But late in the afternoon, after banking hours, there came a clap of thunder, in the shape of the announcement of the suspension of the house of Henry Clews, of New York, regarded as one of the commanding and most responsible moneyed firms in the country. It was a severe shock, but it was not fully realized here yesterday.

THE FEELING IN THIS CITY

upon the receipt of the news from New York was feverish, but the patient was passive. There was a report, deemed reliable, last night, that curative pills, in the form of one and a half million of currency now on the way to this city, would be deposited this morning in the medicine chests, alias bank vaults. Such a dose would seem to be sufficient to stop the progress of the fever until nature, or the natural current of business, the life-blood of the financial world, assumes control.

THE FRANKLIN.

The Directors of the Franklin Bank held a meeting yesterday, but did not come to any final decision as to what course is to be pursued. Mr. Lombard and Mr. Jones were engaged in raising money, and much depends upon their success. At all events, they do not seem to apprehend that there will be loss to anyone.

ACTION OF THE C. & A. RAILROAD COMPANY.

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company have notified the agents on the line not to take any drafts on Chicago and St. Louis banks.

THE CANADIAN SHAME.

A Peculiar Feature of the Evidence Thus Far Submitted—Probable Defeat of the Ministry on the Reassembling of Parliament.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—In connection with the Royal Commission inquiry (so-called), it is noticeable that none of Cartier's letters or the Premier's telegrams were proved to be fabrications, as it was urged by the Ministerial papers that they would be. Abbott, in his evidence, expressed his indignation that some person had abstracted these from his private repositories, but never denied, in whole or in part, their genuineness. The fact that these exhibit the Government and its coadjutors in a most unenviable light as conspirators against the nation's honor and

TRAFFICKERS IN THEIR COUNTRY'S DISGRACE,

is evidently the cause of their indignation. It has been sought by the Ministerial press to prove that the discoverers of crime are worse than the criminals themselves. While speaking of the heinousness of Huntington's charge, they seek to palliate, and even justify the Ministers in the course they have adopted. But

THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL IS SEEN.

Patriotic Canadians look forward with perfect assurance that the reign of corruption is to have an abrupt termination. There is so much depression in Ministerial circles that their most sanguine supporters anticipate defeat as soon as Parliament assembles.

THE SITUATION IN PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

It is definitely ascertained that four out of six of the newly-elected members of the Commons from Prince Edward's Island will oppose the present Government. This is the first time that that Province has had representatives in the House of Commons.

THE CROPS.

Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARCOLA, Ill., Sept. 23.—Late corn has been damaged not less than 50 per cent by the late frosts; earliest plantings are yet safe. Broom corn has also been very severely injured. Douglas County will not come out with anything like an average yield of Indian corn this season.

Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 23.—Recent frosts in this county have injured the corn crop, and it will not prove more than half a yield. The potato, onion, fruit and vegetable crops in Scott County are almost failures compared with other years. Prices for all kinds of produce are high.

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—A strike is in progress among the Crispins of the various shops in Warren, Murray, and Chambers streets, and College place, where ladies' shoes are principally manufactured. About 200 men, thus far, are on strike. It is rumored that three or four shops have acceded to the demands of the workmen. The men allege that during the past eighteen months the employers have, from time to time, cut down the prices, until there has been a reduction of 5 to 11 cents per pair. The employers promised to resume the old rates, but now refuse.

SPRINGFIELD.

Action of the Railroad Commissioners on the Subject of Railroad Taxation.

The Minority Report Relative to the Assessment of Railroads Adopted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 23.—The sessions of the State Board of Equalization were occupied to-day in the discussion of the merits of the majority and minority reports submitted by the Railroad Committee. At noon no decision had been reached, and a resolution was passed requesting Gen. C. E. Lippincott, as Auditor, to give the Board his views in writing when it should reassemble at 2 o'clock. The following is his opinion:

To the Honorable State Board of Equalization:

In reply to the resolution of the Board adopted this morning, I have to say that I have long and carefully considered the subject of the manner of assessing railroads, and have availed myself of the best legal advice within my reach. The conclusion which I have reached is that the law does not contemplate the assessing of the cost of construction or grading or any part of the property denominated railroad track in Sec. 42 of the Revenue law, but that any value resulting from or belonging to such grading can only be legally and equitably ascertained in the assessment of the capital stock of any railroad company. Of course, the Board will understand that the short time allowed me for reply will not permit me to go into even the slightest argument in support of this opinion, which might, under other circumstances, appear somewhat curt and dogmatic, but has not been arrived at hastily or without careful consideration. Very respectfully,

(Signed) C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor.

This seemed to settle the matter, as but little time was occupied after the reading before a vote was reached; and, on the yeas and nays being called, the minority report was adopted. Those voting in the affirmative are Messrs. Derrickson, English, Fisher, Hunter, McCabe, McCauley, McMasters, McNutt, Miles, Mosier, Whitesides, Whitney, Willmarth, Lippincott (Chairman)—yeas, 14.

Those voting in the negative are Messrs. Dewey, Diggins, Parry, Savage, Warner—nays, 5. Absent and not voting—Mr. Wiley.

Joseph Chapman, alluded to in these dispatches, died to-day from injuries received by being thrown from his horse.

The Secretary of State to-day licensed the *Staats-Zeitung* Book Binding Company, of Chicago, capital $20,000, and the Union Transfer Company, of Chicago, capital $60,000, and issued a certificate of organization to the Chicago Zinc Mining Company, capital $65,000.

CRIME.

Case of Alleged Kidnapping.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 23.—The police of New Orleans, on the 19th inst., arrested a man and woman named Burfess for inhumanly treating a little girl, about 6 years of age, which they claimed was theirs by adoption. When rescued from her fiendish protectors, she stated that she had been stolen from her mother, a widow woman, in this city, some time last summer, and taken to that city, where cruelties had been practiced upon her that would shame savages. The Mayor of that city, in a communication to Mayor Wood, of this city, gives all the particulars, and asks for information. Our Mayor responded at once that such a woman as the child mentions lives in this city, and that the parties arrested did take her away on the steamer C. B. Church, last summer, but that though she opposed it, she thought no harm could come to her child, and it consequently seems doubtful whether a case of kidnapping can be made out. The case excites much attention in Cairo.

Facts Come to Light Concerning a Cold-Blooded Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 23.—During March, 1872, two wagons, one occupied by a man named August Shumman, and the other by Henry Lorenzen and his wife and son, and a man named Hills Freez, started out from this city, bound for Avoca, 200 miles west. The Lorenzens returned to Davenport several weeks afterward, but Schumman was never again seen alive. It now appears by a confession made by Hans Freez, who is in our County Jail for horse-stealing, that Schumman was murdered by young Lorenzen for his money. The murder was committed about March 10 in Jasper County. The dead body was carried in a wagon for a day, and thrust through a hole in the ice into the Skunk River. The murder was a very cold-blooded one, Schumman having been beaten on the head with a club, and then having his head blown off with a shot-gun. Both the Lorenzens, Mrs. Lorenzen, and Freez are in jail here.

Fatal Affray Near Bardstown, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 23.—Yesterday morning, Columbus and Reynolds Beam, brothers, went to Samuels' Station, three miles from Bardstown, Ky., and attacked G. W. Samuels, of that place, with pistols, in front of his house. Samuels returned the fire with a shot gun, killing Columbus Beam instantly. Reynolds Beam then fired several shots at Samuels, when William Samuels, his son ran out of the house with a double-barreled shot-gun, and discharged its contents at Beam, fatally wounding him. Samuels and his son road to Bardstown and surrendered themselves to the authorities. The affair has created great excitement around Bardstown. It originated in too great intimacy between Samuels and the wife of Columbus Beam, and the shooting has been threatened some time by the Beams, who are highly-respected parties.

Suicide at Waverly, Ia.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAVERLY, Ia., Sept. 22.—G. H. Curtis, a man of high standing in business-circles, as well as an active worker in one of the leading religious organizations in this place, very coolly and deliberately committed suicide, by cutting one of the principal veins of his throat with a pruning-knife, on Saturday afternoon. He was at his store and transacted business only an hour or two before the fatal stroke. The surprise and excitement were intense. His funeral (conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a member) was largely attended, and much feeling was manifested by his relatives and friends. Different causes for the deed are assigned by different persons.

Mysterious Murder in Manitowoc.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 23.—A person just arrived from Manitowoc by train brings the news of a horrible murder committed there last night. A German storekeeper named G. R. Fechter, was found in his store this morning with his skull fractured, and the brains oozing from the wounds, which had evidently been inflicted with a hammer or other blunt instrument. Robbery is supposed to have been the object, as he was known to carry large sums of money on his person. No clue had been obtained as to the murderers at last accounts.

Extradition of the Murderer Lowenstein.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—Detectives Folk and Corwin, of Brooklyn, are in St. Catherines, awaiting the delivery to them of the murderer Lowenstein. The required papers arrived from Washington on Friday, and were immediately sent to the Governor-General for his signature.

A Burglar Shot by a Woman.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 23.—An unknown burglar was shot last night while attempting to force an entrance into the residence of Mrs. L. B. Finlay, on North Fifth street. Mrs. F. was alone with her daughter in the house at the time, and, hearing the burglar, challenged him, but he still tried to get in, when she fired two shots, and the ruffian retreated, groaning and staggering. The next morning traces of blood were found around her house, but the burglar escaped.

Sentenced to Be Hung.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 23.—At the Pembroke Assizes Court, just closed, a man named Auger was sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of December next.

Bloody Affrays at Independence, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Latest accounts from Independence say the boy Chiles, supposed to be mortally wounded in the melee of Sunday, is alive, and say he is determined to survive, though the doctors believe he will die. Peacock, the Deputy Marshal, is still alive, though worse to-day. Young Peacock gave himself up to the authorities last night. His wound is light, and some think he shot himself accidentally. It is said Chiles' family don't blame the Deputy Marshal, who says had not the crowd marched up he could have disarmed Chiles without bloodshed. Last night, another affray occurred at Independence, in which two men, Thomas Mahan and Michael Glenn, were engaged, the latter stabbing Mahon in the abdomen. He will probably recover.

Lynch-Law in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—On Sept. 12 the Apaches killed Mr. Sampson, at Pinal Creek, Arizona. Sheriff Tyner, from Yuma, captured Manuel Subiate, one of the murderers of Lumley. While his party was on its way to Maricopa County, the people followed, took the prisoner from the Sheriff, and hanged him.

Fatal Quarrel.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Patrick McDonald and William Smith, carmen, had a petty quarrel yesterday, and McDonald was killed by a fall from a blow given by Smith.

Mysterious Murder.

HOLDEN, Mo., Sept. 23.—J. C. Wallace, a highly respected citizen of Johnson County, while going from his home near Wadesboro, yesterday, to the house of a neighbor, was shot through the heart and killed, by an unknown assassin. No clue to the murderer.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—On Wednesday, for New England, light to fresh winds and partly clear weather will prevail, with possibly light rain over the southern portion. For the Middle States, light to fresh winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain on the coast. For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to north and northwest, with clearing but partly cloudy weather. For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, winds shifting to southeast and south, rising temperature, and generally cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, easterly to southerly winds, higher temperature, and cloudy weather. For Missouri to the Upper Lakes, falling barometer, south to east winds, increasing to fresh and brisk, cloudy weather, and very probably rain. The majority of the afternoon telegraphic reports from the Western and Gulf States, and Dakota, are missing.

WASHINGTON.

Proposed Retaliation by the Mexicans for Texan Raids into Their Country—A Revenue Ruling—Frauds on Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEXICAN RETALIATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Gen. Barney, Special Agent of the Treasury, arrived here to-day direct from Texas. The quarantine of towns and cities in that State is so rigid that he found it difficult to obtain transportation from point to point. A number of letters which were mailed nine days before he left Brownsville only reached here to-day, the running of railroad trains and other means of communication being almost entirely suspended in consequence of the scare among the people occasioned by the prevalence of the yellow fever in some sections of the State.

Gen. Barney says that, at the time he left Brownsville, there was at Matamoras, Mexico, what was called a brigade of soldiers, fully officered, but containing only about 300 men, which threatened to make

A RAID INTO TEXAS,

in retaliation for the one lately made into Mexico by United States forces. Mexicans assert that there are two sides to the matter of depredations along the Rio Grande; that, while they are willing, though sorry, to admit that outrages in the nature of cattle-stealing are occasionally committed by lawless bands of desperate Mexicans, who cross the Rio Grande and drive across the river a few Texas cattle, there is, as an offset, similar outrages committed by persons belonging in the United States who cross into Mexico, steal horses and mules from Mexican citizens, and take them back to Texas.

By the vigilance of the United States forces under Gen. Hatch, the practice of stealing from one or the other side of the Rio Grande has lately been pretty effectually broken up.

REVENUE RULINGS.

The Revenue Bureau ruled to-day that the liability to pay special tax as a dealer does not attach to the act of purchasing, but to selling; a casual or incidental sales, by a person other than the producers—as, for instance, the sale made by a Constable or Sheriff under process of law; or by order of a Court; or the single sale made by a person who had taken a lot of goods to secure a debt; or a single sale made by an executive administrator; or by any other person who had incidentally come into possession or ownership of a lot of goods which he desires to dispose of, but who could not be regarded as selling or offering for sale as a business. Sales of this description do not, in the opinion of the revenue officer, render the person making such a sale liable to pay a special tax. This ruling is understood to be applicable to sales of all kinds of produce except liquor,—in the case of which, the law explicitly provides that every person who sells, or offers for sale, liquor in any quantity or shape, is liable to special tax as a dealer.

CHARGED WITH FRAUDS ON THE INDIANS.

This morning the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, Judge McArthur, returned into court twenty-nine bills of indictment, charging John W. Wright with forging and uttering the names of several Indians to receipts for bounty and back-pay due by the United States on or about Oct. 1, 1872. The indictments are found on the evidence of Joseph A. Williamson, Alexander Clapperton, John B. Jones, O. O. Sawnie, Thomas Sanderr, Robert Johnson, and Henry E. Mills.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REMOVAL OF DISCRIMINATING DUTIES AGAINST FRENCH IMPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The following was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States of America.—A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, satisfactory evidence was given me on the 13th day of September, current, by Marquis De Noailles, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the French Republic, that on and after the 1st day of October next, merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, from whatever country, will be subject to no other duties or imposts than those which shall be collected upon merchandise imported into France from countries of its origin, or from any other country in French vessels; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in me by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the 1st day of October next, so long as merchandise imported into France in vessels of the United States, whether from countries of its origin or from other countries, shall be admitted into ports of France on the terms aforesaid, the discriminating duties heretofore levied upon merchandise imported into the United States in French vessels, either from countries of its origin or from any other country, shall be and are discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof, etc.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Acting Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments of Postmasters were made to-day: Calvin A. Marble, Newburg, O.; George W. Leon, Mattoon, Ill.; John F. Ramsey, Eureka, Nev.; William F. McQuaigg, Ironton, O.; R. W. Caswell, Macon, Mo.; H. B. Cleveland, Shelbyville, Tenn.; Christian H. Long, Carthage, Ill.

PESTILENCE.

Fearful Sweep of the Yellow Fever Scourge at Shreveport—The Disease Breaks Out in Vicksburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—The following letter, dated Shreveport, 17th, gives the situation there on that date. It says: "The epidemic presents but little change. While the number of new cases are not so numerous, owing to the want of material to work on, the number of deaths are fearful to contemplate. The mortality is beyond precedent, and it looks as though but comparatively few would get well. Thus far very few have got about, while some linger along between life and death. In some few instances whole families have been swept out of existence in the short space of one week. The change in the weather Saturday night sent scores to their beds, which accounts for the large number of interments in the last day or two. In the language of one of the New Orleans physicians, they dropped like sheep dying with the rot. Medical treatment of the most skillful kind does not appear to do any good in a great many cases, while in many others the temporary relief afforded is quickly followed by death. Our stores are all closed, and all our dwellings turned into hospitals. In fact, Shreveport is one great hospital, one great charnel-house. The interments for Monday reached thirty-three, the largest number yet. The interments yesterday were twenty-five, showing a falling off from the day before. The total interments thus far, since the 1st of September, sum up 226. The number of persons sick is variously estimated at from 500 to 800."

The different relief associations are kept busy in attending to the wants of the sick and needy, and are probably doing as much good in supplying the wants of the latter as they are in attending to and nursing the former. The Howards have had thirty applications for nurses, and supplied about one-half. The Odd Fellows had five, and the Masons have had none. Appended are the names of those who have died since 6 p. m. yesterday, and their disease and residence, making a total of twenty, of which eleven were from yellow fever,—a decrease of one since yesterday: Sallie Roulings, congestive chills, Hernando Road and Walker street; the Rev. R. Daly, yellowfever, St. Peter's parsonage, Third and Washington streets; M. Cooley, congestive chill, 32 Front street; H. Head, dysentery, County Hospital; William McAllister, diarrhea, City Hospital; A. Smith, congestive fever, No. 5 Main street; Frank Wolf, yellow fever, No. 10 Bradford street; J. Sullivan, yellow fever, corner of Market and Front street, no doctor; Patrick Mulverhill, yellow fever, Commerce street; John W. Snyder, yellow fever, 125 Front street; H. L. Harnan, yellow fever, 149 Main street; Mary E. Tripplett, yellow fever; H. A. Patterson, yellow fever, 141 Main street; V. M. Rutledge, yellow fever, 106 Front street; Alice T. Connoughton, yellow fever.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 23.—General Superintendent Van Horn sends to the Hon. William Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, the following dispatch:

"LOUISVILLE, Sept. 23.—Twenty deaths at Shreveport yesterday. The disease is spreading in the suburbs, and attacking acclimated persons and the blacks, who have been generally exempt. Supt. L'Hommedieu reports that the destitution is becoming nearly as alarming as the pestilence."

VICKSBURG, Sept. 23.—The Board of Health reports three fatal cases of yellow fever.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 23.—Nine interments to-day from yellow fever, and eleven from other causes.

The theatres will open for the season on Monday.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 23.—The following is the list of interments, as reported by the Howard Association: Milton George, E. M. Vannastrauk, Charley Thorn, Theresa Gerschuck, 58 years; C. Alexander, 5 years; V. M. Dutcher, 30 years; Nettie Gaylor, 5 years; Mary Garnet, 23 years; George Smith, 33 years; Mrs. M. E. Trogle, 27 years. Eleven in all—all yellow fever.

Cholera Raging Among the Russian Colonists in Dakota.

From the Sioux City Journal, Sept. 18.

Four unmistakable deaths from cholera occurred in Yankton on Monday last. One of the victims was a niece of Dr. Vanderhule, of this city, who is our informant. He further says this awful scourge is raging to a fearful extent among the Russian settlers on Jim River, 20 or 30 miles from Yankton. This confirms the statement which Mr. Bradley made to us a few days since, of a very fatal epidemic raging in that particular region. There were four deaths upon the day of his visit. This settlement is made up principally of Russian emigrants recently from the old country, and no doubt they brought the seeds of this most terrible scourge with them.

WILL CASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—The Court of Appeals this morning rendered a decision in the celebrated Taylor will case, on trial before the Surrogate. The contestant and Henry L. Clinton, her counsel, insisted that the will was a forgery, and that the signature of James B. Taylor was written after his death. The Surrogate decided against forgery, and admitted the will to probate. Mr. Clinton carried it to the Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals this morning gave their decision reversing the decision of the Surrogate and ordering a jury trial. If the jury decides in favor of claimant, Kate Howland, granddaughter of Mr. Taylor, she will inherit the entire estate subject to Mrs. Taylor's interest as widow.

WATER IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—The water in the St. Lawrence River is now only 11 feet deep at Lake St. Peter this date, as against 12 feet this date last year.

FOREIGN.

Successful Revolution Against Baez in St. Domingo.

The Spanish Insurgents Decline to Bombard Alicante.

SAN DOMINGO.

PORTO PLATA, Sept. 8.—The revolution against the Government of President Baez has assumed alarming proportions, and there is every prospect of its speedy success. The towns of Monte Christi and Guayabin are in possession of the revolutionists, who are in close proximity to Porto Platte. Great confusion exists here, and numerous families are preparing for flight. Martial law has been proclaimed, and an attack from the revolutionists is momentarily expected. The sudden change in favor of the revolutionists was caused by Gen. Garcia, of the Baez Party, espousing the revolutionary cause with 600 men. The war-cry of the revolutionists is, "Down with the Samana Convention and Baez."

There is every reason to believe that the rising will not injure business, as the revolutionary party promise to abstain from persecuting any one, and say that their only object is to secure the removal from power of President Baez.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—Gen. Salsedo, owing to illness, has been compelled to relinquish his command and return to Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 23.—President Castelar has had an important conference with Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete, the result of which is represented to be most favorable to the country.

The Bank of France has agreed to advance 100,000,000 francs to the Spanish Government.

Admiral Yelverton is in command of the British fleet at Alicante.

MADRID, Sept. 23—The *Imparcial* says the insurgent vessels in the harbor of Alicante have left for Cartagena.

The *Epoca* applauds the action of Admiral Yelverton in preventing an attack by the insurgent fleet upon Alicante.

Gen. Nouvillas has been appointed President by the Supreme Council of War; Gen. Pavia, Captain-General of Madrid, and Gen. Jouvellar, Captain-General of Cuba, vice Gen. Pieltain, who is recalled.

PERSIA.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Dispatches from Teheran announce the return of the Shah of Persia to his Capital. The whole population turned out to escort him to his palace. The Shah, in a brief speech, stated that he had visited the Parliaments and principal institutions of Europe with the special object of introducing what he saw good in them into the administration of his Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The remains of Donald Dalrymple, late member of Parliament for Bath, have been taken to Norwich for interment. It is said he never recovered from fatigue occasioned by his journey to America.

FIRE-EATERS.

Col. Hughes and Mosby Have Quarreled—And a Duel is Regarded as Probable.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—Intelligence from Southwestern Virginia is to the effect that a chance for another duel is about to be afforded. It seems that Col. Hughes, the Republican candidate for Governor denies that he was a Secessionist prior to the war, and that the ex-guerrilla, Col. Mosby, who is strongly opposed to Hughes, took upon himself the task of proving that Hughes was a Secessionist. Mosby, it is said, has within reach certain letters and other evidence showing that Hughes was a Secessionist, which letters he will produce if necessary. The ex-guerrilla chief remarked to an acquaintance, a day or two ago, that he had proof that Hughes was a Secessionist. "If he (Hughes) denies it, he is a damned liar. I am responsible for what I say." A card containing the strong language above quoted will probably be printed in a Richmond paper to-morrow. Should the statements received here regarding the character of the unpleasantness between Mosby and Hughes prove to be well founded, it is believed by persons who know both parties that an "affair of honor" will certainly grow out of it. They are both said to be fighting men, and a challenge to fight would be accepted by either.

CASUALTIES.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 23.—John Dewall, drover, died here to-day, under the following circumstances: A few days since, while en route with some Texas cattle under his charge, it became necessary for him to go into one of the cars to separate them. While doing so an enraged bull attacked him, and horned him so severely that he lingered in great agony until to-day, when he died.

Serious Runaway Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Sept. 23.—The Rev. D. W. J. Hanley, a Catholic priest here, was thrown out of a buggy yesterday. His shoulder was dislocated, leg broken, and other serious injuries inflicted.

Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—Chester Ferguson undertook to drive in front of an advancing train on the Detroit & Bay City Road, at Lapeer, to-day, and was killed.

Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWARK, O., Sept. 23.—A young man named Wheeler, employed here as yard brakeman for the railroad company, was so seriously injured by a bolt passing through his body while coupling cars last night that he died this morning.

FIRES.

In West Philadelphia—Loss, $75,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—A $75,000 fire broke out in the cotton and woolen mill of J. Kelley & Lackin, between Seventieth street and Haverford road, West Philadelphia, about 4 o'clock this morning. The mill and contents were totally destroyed. They were fully insured.

At Rushville, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 23.—The depot of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad at Rushville, in this county, was destroyed by fire last night, the loss amounting to several thousand dollars.

OLD SETTLERS OF GRUNDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Sept. 23.—The old settlers of Grundy County met at the fair grounds in picnic this afternoon, and spent a pleasant time in recounting incidents in the early settlement of the county—some of wild adventures, and others of more peaceful but yet interesting character. The numbers were, of course, not very large, as none who were not here previous to 1849 were considered legitimate members of the Association. The regular officers not being present, William Pierce, Esq., of Highland, was made temporary Chairman, and L. W. Claypool, Esq., of Waponsee, Secretary. No orator appearing, there was but little business to detain the Association, and they proceeded to elect the following officers for the coming year: President, Zachariah Walle, of Ausauble; First Vice-President, William Pierce, of Highland; Second Vice-President, S. S. Randall, of Ausable; Secretary, Levi Pierce, of Morris. After having enjoyed the contents of their baskets, and indulging in a good social talk, the settlers quietly adjourned, pleased and refreshed by the interview.

JUSTICE IN QUEBEC PROVINCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—The administration of justice in Quebec Province has been in a bad state during the past three years. Twenty-three appeals have been sent before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council. At the June sitting of this Court, in this city, thirty-nine judgments out of sixty-four rendered in the Supreme Court were annulled.

DETROIT'S PARK PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 23.—The Common Council to-night, by a tie vote in full Board, refused to issue park bonds. This is considered the death of the park project.

NEW CANADIAN LOAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23.—Advices have been recived that tenders for £2,000,000 sterling 5 per cent Canadian Inter-Colonial loan were opened in London, and were well received, no less than £4,000,000 were tendered for at premiums averaging 4½ per cent.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,775; shipments, 246. Market slow, at 50 cents off from yesterday's prices. Two thousand here left in pens unsold. Sale of wintered Texan steers at $2.30; through Texan cows, $1.00@1.50. The banks refuse to extend the usual accommodations on Eastern shipments.

HOGS—Market steady; extreme range, $3.75 to $3.85. Selected lots, $3.90.

MASONIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—The city is filled with visitors from every State in the Union, to attend the approaching grand Masonic ceremonies. Many are here from Great Britain, the West Indies, China, Germany, Spain, Italy, and even from Palestine.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—The steamships City of Paris and Olympia, from New York, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 22.—The steamship Parthia, from New York, has arrived.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—Steamship Mississippi, from New York for New Orleans, with a broken shaft, was found near the Florida Reef, and towed to this bar by the steamer San Jacinto, from Liverpool for Galveston.

A POOR SHAVE.

A Barber Attempts to Beat a Saloon-Keeper Out of His Rent—He is Not Successful.

Some time since J. C. Leonard rented a portion of the basement at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, under the Boston Square-Dealing clothing store. He hired the room for a barber-shop. His terms were made with Mr. F. G. Prescott, the proprietor of Prescott's wine-rooms, and it was a part of the agreement that Mr. Leonard should pay his rent monthly. Mr. Leonard did not fulfill his portion of the contract. It is said that he was very much behind at the end of the first three months, and had to ask Mr. Prescott to be lenient with him. This request was granted, and even the recreant tenant had his gas-bill paid by his landlord. Things went on in this way until Leonard owed Prescott $175. Yesterday morning the barkeeper at Prescott's wine-rooms observed that Leonard was hastily moving his furniture from the barber-shop, so he awoke his employer, Frank Prescott, who slept up-stairs. When the latter came down, he ordered the tonsorial man to quit,—to leave off at once. Leonard refused to do so; said that the property was his own, and that therefore he could do with it as he pleased. Mr. Prescott disputed this point, and resisted his efforts. Yesterday afternoon Leonard entered a suit in replevin before Haines, for the value of the property retained. Prescott refused to surrender it, and the case will come up before Haines on Thursday.

INCENDIARISM.

The Richards Iron Works Set on Fire.

Yesterday evening, Capt. L. A. Hamblin, of Hamblin's Police, was sitting in his office, at the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets, when he observed a fire in the second-story of Richards' Iron Works. He at once had one of his men turn in an alarm from Box 317. Mr. Hamblin ran over to the works, arriving there simultaneously with Bullwinkle's Insurance Patrol. The fire was put out by Capt. Hamblin with a few pails of water. Upon examination it was discovered that a can of oil had been placed in the midst of a pile of shavings, and the latter ignited in several places. It was apparent that an incendiary had been at work, perhaps the same which had set fire to A. H. Andrews' building a few days previous.

THE GAMBLERS.

The gamblers are growing desperate. They have been so much harrassed by Mr. Washburn and his men for some time back that there is little or no profit in their business. Yesterday evening a police officer called at Wat Robbins' place, on the second floor of No. 173 Clark street, and demanded admission. He was refused an entrance. About midnight the same officer called at the same place, and again demanded admittance. He was answered by two shots from a revolver. He at once proceeded to the Armory, where he related the circumstance of the shooting. Capt. Buckley and Roundsman Barthelon set out for the gamblers, accompanied by eight men. They found Robbins' place occupied by eight gamblers, whom they arrested. The gamblers claim that the shots were fired only to scare away the officers.

MR. WASHBURN MAKES AN ARREST.

Mr. Washburn, Superintendent of Police, yesterday evening arrested a young man named Thomas Casey, in the bar-room of the West Side Briggs House, for attempting to rob the pockets of William McDermont. The Superintendent took his prisoner to the Union Street Station, and had him "booked" to his credit. This morning the police officers of the Union Street Station will gaze with interest and curiosity upon their "head," as he testifies to the doings of Thomas Casey, in the West Side Briggs House, before Judge Scully.

PRESENTATION.

The employes of the American District Telegraph Company gave their Superintendent, Mr. L. B. Firman, quite a surprise on last evening by calling at his house in full force, and presenting him with a magnificent gold-headed cane. The presentation address was given by Mr. W. F. Evans.

WELLS SHERMAN.

Yesterday evening Wells Sherman, ex-Deputy Superintendent of Police, got into an altercation on Clark street, near Kirchoff's saloon, and Sherman received such severe injuries that he had to be carried of.

FATALLY INJURED.

John Kalter, of No. 15 Lowe street, fell from a Clark street 'bus at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, near Huron street, and was fatally injured.

DEATHS.

BURNS—In this city, Sept. 23, Mary Burns, beloved wife of thomas Burns, aged 30 years.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 291 Maxwell-st., Thursday, 25th inst, at 10 o'clock a. m., to the Jesuit Church, where funeral services will be held; thence to Calvary.

SALTER—In this city, Sept. 22, George H. Salter, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral from the Cathedral Thursday, 25th, at 1 p. m. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.

MATHIEU—Sept. 22, at No. 351 South Morgan-st., wife of Henry Mathieu.

Funeral from house at 2 p. m. Wednesday, 24th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR "THE MATRIMONIAL NEWS." Price, 7c. Send for sample copy. Address "Matrimonial News," Chicago.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; all work requiring an expert accountant solicited by WEBB, 145 Fifth-av.

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS WRITTEN UP AND BALanced by an expert. Apply at 133 LaSalle-st., Room 9.

IMPORTANT TO CANVASSERS. WE WANT SEVeral first-class canvassers, and, in addition to liberal commission, we will give a handsome gold watch to the one procuring the largest amount of advertisements within the next Thirty days. FIGARO, 38 LaSalle-st.

JOHN THOMAS HAS SOLD HIS INTEREST IN the ice cream and oyster restaurant, No. 98 West Randolph-st., to CHARLES SMITH.

MRS. C. HAUSE, FIRST-CLASS NURSE, CAN BE found at No. 923 South State-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL NOT pay any debts contracted by the so-called ROSANA LOGG. All persons are forbidden to trust the same on my account. MATHEW LOGG. CHICAGO, Sept. 18, 1873.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND, PRIvate office-desk, telescope preferred. Apply, with full particulars, and lowest price, to P 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—WANTED, WANTED 100 MORE PEOple to come in to-day and go with us to Colorado, and get a home for yourself. We furnish you cheap transportation. 104 West Monroe-st., GREEN BROS., Agents.

WANTED—GOOD SAMPLE-ROOM ON SOUTH Side. Must be good location. Address * 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERING WORK BY CONtract; no objections to the country. Best of references. Address B L, 145 South State-st.

WANTED—A CYLINDER, 6 OR 8 FEET IN DIAMeter, 50 to 80 feet long, for treating wood. Address BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

LAKE SHORE SUBDIVISION IN WINNETKA.

The Hudson River Property of Chicago.

SECOND AND CLOSING SALE OF BEAUTIFUL GROVE LOTS,

Located on and near the Lake Shore, 40 to 90 feet Above the Lake,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, Sept. 27, 1873,

ON THE GROUND.

This property is very accessible to the city, and offers perfectly pure air, UNOBSTRUCTED ACCESS TO THE LAKE, and a magnificent view of the entire shipping to and from Chicago.

The village of Winnetka is situated on the first high ground north of Chicago, about 40 to 90 feet above the lake. The easy drainage, freedom from swamps and malarious breezes, the beauty and variety of its scenery, and its fine fresh air make it the most desirable of suburban towns for residence. It has good Schools, Churches, and an Academy, conducted under the auspices of the Chicago University; has good stores and markets, and some of the most beautiful residences in the county on and near the lake shore. The history of all large cities proves that the most attractive and desirable residence property is in the vicinity of large bodies of water. The high property lying north on Lake Michigan, with its exhilarating breezes; bracing air, and glorious prospects, will be sought as the MOST DESIRABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY NEAR CHICAGO. The railroad accommodations are ample. Seven trains each way daily. Title to property perfect. Abstracts of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of 10 per cent on the value of each lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

Will leave the Depot of the Northwestern Railway, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts., at 1 p. m. on day of sale, and return after sale. Further information and plats of the property can be had of

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, 133 East Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Regular Salesrooms for Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise, at

15 & 17 RANDOLPH-ST.

Regular Salesrooms for Real Estate, Room 2 Hawley Building, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., cor. Madison.

TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TROTTING WAGONS, Phaetons, Farm Wagons, and Harness, AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 a. m., at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock p. m., At our Salesrooms, 15 & 17 EAST RANDOLPH-ST. ☞Catalogues ready Monday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE STOCK OF Custom-made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Woolens, Fancy Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, etc., at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE SALE OF THE Marble Front Building 222 WABASH-AV., Has been postponed to MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Sept. 29. The Sale is Peremptory, And will be made on the premises. By order of the owner. Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE SALE OF Lots on State-st. Lots on Vincennes-av. Lots on California-av. Lots in Norwood. On TUESDAY, Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our Real Estate Room, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER. AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY, On Saturday Afternoon, Sept. 27, At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 7 and 11 in Block 13, and Lot 13 in Block 9, of Duncan's Addition, each 50 feet front by 125 feet deep.

Lot No. 11 fronts west on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Lot No. 7, east front on Peoria-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Lot 13, Block 9, west front on Peoria-st., between Monroe and Adams-sts.

These Lots are centrally located, embracing the most desirable property to be found in the city.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in one and two years with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. Abstract furnished with each Lot.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

653 S. DEARBORN-ST. Between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. COTTAGE AND GROUND AT AUCTION. MONDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock ON THE GROUND. Cottage has 6 rooms, with gas and water. Lot 25 feet front by 113 feet deep. TITLE PERFECT. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in monthly payments. A deposit of $100 required at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. Great Exposition Auction Sale OF BOOTS AND SHOES, On Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 9 1-2 a. m. We hold these sales regularly EVERY WEDNESDAY, and visitors to the Exposition can find here what they can nowhere else, viz.: A great exhibition of the BEST GRADES of BOOTS AND SHOES that can be purchased, at from 20 to 40 PER CENT LESS than manufacturers' prices. Catalogues and goods ready to exhibit Tuesday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av., Auctioneers.

1333 Indiana-av. Household Furniture Of a first-class dwelling (12 rooms), AT AUCTION, Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, English Body Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION, On THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock, our Regular Sale of Buggies, Carriages, and Express Wagons, Double and Single Harnesses. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON. This Morning at 9 1-2 O'Clock, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Comprising white dress shirts, plain and [illegible] shirts and drawers, Merino and fleeced-lined hosiery, Cardigan jackets, woolen vests, black and colored silks, cassimeres, lace-collars and sleeves, loom dice, colored damask, Hamberg edgings and insertion, etc., etc. 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE IN Dwelling No. 21 North Carpenter-st., On THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, West Side Auction House, 63 South Canal-st. Auction Sale on Wednesday, 9:30 a. m. of New and Second-hand Furniture of every description; also, Carpets and general Household Goods, New Harness, line of Office Desks, 50 dozen Hat Racks; also, a fine Parlor Organ. Attend this sale and save 25 per cent in buying.

BY BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st. Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., at Auction, Wednesday, Sept. 24, at 9:30 a. m. Elegant Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Bureaus, Side-Boards, Sofas and Commodes, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Card and Extension Tables, Lounges, Secretaries, Bookcases, Office Desks, Hair Mattresses, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, China and Crockery, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; also, a large line of Cook and Parlor Stoves, and at 11:30 o'clock 1 Horse, Furniture, Wagon and Harness.